The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-eneatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

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THE LIBERATOR

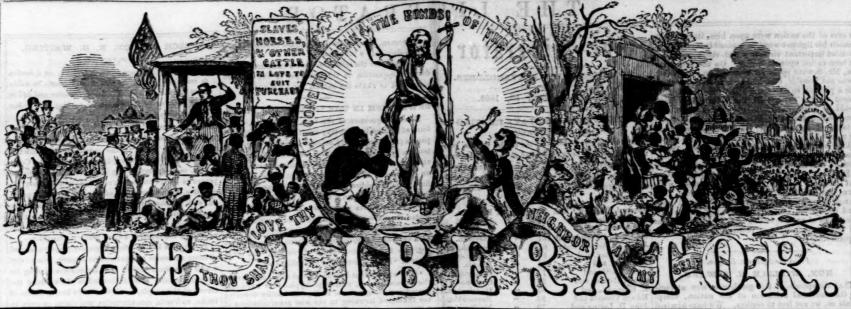
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VOL. XXX. NO. 13.



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1527.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

A NURSERY OF TREASON. It is one of the most pregnant proofs and illus-ations of the fact that we inhabit the freest counations of the fact that we inhabit the freest coun-g, and live under the freest institutions in the ord, that, since the year 1834, there has been per-dued to exist within our borders such a collegiate tablishment as Oberlin College, Ohio; an institu-

whose teachings and inculcations, and whose ences and practical results, are all in the mani-

direction of the most traitorous hostility to the

nstitution and the laws of the Republic.
In the year above named, this college was founded,
der the direction of a sect calling themselves metr the direction of a sect carring technication of a sect carring technication of a sect carring technical congregationalists; their evangel being reason, and their neophytes and catechumens being congregation of incipient traitors. The founding it this school descrated the name of the celebrated autor of Walbach, in Switzerland, by calling it fer his name. It is located in the tract known as aught as the circle end of man, and other particular and the particular as freely as whites, and neither age nor sex form any distinction in the admission of pupils. They are sent there to learn treason, just as in thristian communities children are sent to the Sabath, or secular school. The use their teachers make of all the usual branches of education is to inculcate principles of deep hostility to the best interests of their country. The practical application for example, of arithmetic, at Oberlin, is to compute the number of slaves in the Union, and heir value per caput. Geography is only condered useful as teaching those who learn it the boundary lines, and those localities of slave territors supposed to be lavorable to emancipation, together with the lay of the underground railroad, and the proper stations along it, at which to rest on their way to Canada. With history, at Oberlin, are learned the chronicles of the peculiar institution; and with ethics and philosophy, the higher of all the usual branches of education is to

and with ethics and philosophy, the higher and resistance to the law of the land. The of all this teaching is well summed up by our New York contemporary as follows:-Oberlin is the nursery of just such men as John Brown and his followers. . . The graduates are Masters of Art in Abolitionism, and, with the acquirement of their degrees, are prepared to a degree or no further if occasion requires. Here is where the rounger "Browns" obtain their conscientiousness in unger "Browns" obtain their conscientiousness in itraism, taught from their cradle up, so that, while sey rob slaveholders of their property, or commit urder for the cause of freedom, they imagine that

ev are doing God service." The last published catalogue of Oberlin College epresents the institution as in a flourishing condition, and shows a total of 1,250 students, of whom 480 are females. Rev. Charles G. Finney is the President. The number of alumni, up to this rear's commencement, was 277, of whom 135 are

SELECTIONS.

From the North British Daily Mail, Glasgow. AMERICAN SLAVERY.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON IN THE CITY HALL. George Thompson, Esq., the well-known anti-slavery lecturer, and late M. P. for the Tower Hamslavery lecturer, and late M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, delivered an address last night in the City
Hall, on the moral, religious, and political aspects
of the United States, in their bearing on the question of slavery. The hall was about three-fourths
filled. The following gentlemen, among others,
were on the platform:—Wm. Smeal, Esq.; James
Craig, Esq., of Middleton: Councillors John Taylor, Martin, and Millar; — Knox, Esq.; Rev.
Messrs. G. Jeffrey, Berland, Blyth, D. Johnstone,
&c. The Rev. Mr. Jeffrey was called to the chair.
The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Thompson,
spoke of the valuable services he had for many
vars rendered to the anti-slavery cause, and of his
having commenced his career twenty-seven years

ther his name. It is located in the trace anown in the Western Reserve'—so long represented in long represented in long represented in long response to the property of Abolitionism, where (as truly says a late lew York Journal of Commerce) the people are low York Journal of Commerce) the people are long holitionists, and where Abolitionism is labors and this triumphs were well known. He had been in ill health, but God had again restored him to health, and had enabled him to let his voice be once more heard where it had often instructed the inhabitants of Glasgow. He came to give them a lecture upon a very important point and crisis,—an address in regard to slavery in the United States of America. He (the Chairman) was sure the audience would give him an attentive hearing, and he was also sure that a Glasgow audience would sym-

was also sure that a Glasgow andience would sympathise with his views and principles. (Applause.)

Mr. Thompson, who, on rising, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, spoke as follows:—

I rejoice, after the lapse of many years, to enjoy an opportunity of once more addressing an audience in Glasgow. My joy, however, is chastened by the recollection of the many gaps which death has produced in the ranks of those with whom it was my privilege to labor, and whom I most truly loved. I see their places vacant, and cannot avert the mournmy pathies with his views and principles. (Applause.)

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see their places vacant, and cannot avert the mournin ful feeling awakened by the retrospect of the years
that are past, when I was cheered and counselled
and sustained by the noble men who have gone from
us—from their philanthropic labors—to their endless rest and reward. (Applause.) I cannot stand
before this audience to-night without thinking of
the venerable R-bert Graham, the contemporary
and friend of Wilberforce: of the equally venerable Dr. Kidston—a man of whom I only do not
speak as he deserves, because I am incapable of
doing justice to his character; of a man, the cosecretary with my honored friend on this platform
(Mr. Smeal)—the late John Murray. Nor do I
fail to recollect, when I first came here, I found
(Mr. Smeal)—the late John Murray. Nor do I
fail to recollect, when I first came here, I found
associations and relationships aside, opened his house
and heart to a comparatively youthful stranger,
when, for the first time, he visited your city. I
and heart to a comparatively youthful stranger,
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300,000 slaveholders be long able to flog into sub-mission five millions of their equal fellow-creatures? Would not the knell of the Union be the toosin of revolt to the slaves in the South? Is it quite certain that multitudes in the South would not get rid

tain that multitudes in the South would not get rid
of their possessions, and seek safety in the Free
States, secure from the horrible apprehension of
midnight insurrection? (Mr. Thompson sat down
amidst prolonged cheering.)
On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, seconded by Mr. W. H. Day, a colored gentleman, a
vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Thompson.
Mr. George Roy intimated that Mr. Thompson
had consented to deliver a second lecture next week,
in which he will take up the moral and religious
aspects of the slavery question. aspects of the slavery question.
The meeting then separated.

From the Newcastle [Eng.] Chronicle. MR. P. DOUGLASS AND THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION. To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle:

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle:

Sir.—I have observed reference made in your columns to the wide difference between the opinions of Mr. F. Douglass and those of Mr. Goo. Thompson, on the above important question; but I write to you for the purpose of pointing out the glaring inconsistencies of Mr. Douglass's own expressed views on this subject. When Mr. Douglass was in this country in 1846, he went through the length and breadth of Great Britain denouncing, with burning sarcasm and invective, that Constitution which he now so loudly extols. But he did not speak in the language of denunciation only, for nothing could be more convincing than the arguments which he employed to prove that the Constitution was a pro-slavery instrument, and that it was a primary duty of every friend of truth and freedom to repudiate this compact with the powers of darkness. I happen to have in my possession a copy of a pamphlet report of a speech delivered by Mr. Douglass in Finsbury Chapel, London, on Friday, the 224 May, 1846. In this speech I find a masterly exposition of the pro-slavery character of the American Constitution and Union. For example, Mr. Douglass says:— 'The Constitution makes it the duty of the Northern States to return the clave, if he attempts to escape, to call out the army and mays to crush the slave into subjection, if the slave, if he attempts to escape, to call out the army and mavy to crush the slave into subjection, if he dare make an attempt to gain his freedom. The East and the West, the North and the South, the he dare make an attempt to gain his receden. The East and the West, the North and the South, the people of Massachusetts and the people of South Carolina have, through their representatives, each in their own official capacity, sworn before high Heaven that the slave shall be a slave or die. So that while the Free States of the American Union consent to what they call the compromises of the Constitution of the United States, they are responsible for the existence of slavery in the Southern States.' Again, after asking why the three millions of slaves do not rise up and crush the three hundred thousand slaveholders, Mr. Douglass replies by stating that they do not do it, 'because the people of the United States are all pledged, bound by their oaths, bound by their citizenship in that country, to bring their whole physical power to bear against the slave if such an event should arise, and every defender of the American Union, of the compromise of the United States, no matter how much he may boast of his anti-slavery feeling, is, so far as his citizenship goes, a pledged enemy to the emacination of the hondsman.'

so far as his citizenship goes, a pledged enemy to the emancipation of the bondsman.'

Such were the opinions entertained by Mr. Doug-lass during his last visit to this country, and the views which he then disseminated far and wide among the British people. Every word that Mr. Douglass then uttered bears upon it the stamp of truth; and if this be so, then Mr. Douglass, who now upholds the Constitution and the Union, stands convicted upon his own testimony of being, 'so far as his citizenship goes, a pledged enemy to the emancipation of the bondsman.' With Mr. Douglass's resonal onions I have no desire to meddle.

that he believes the Court of the Senate to have the authority and right, or constitutionally the power, to compel him to answer! He must lie and rot in prison, at the command of the Senate, without even the form of any trial for any crime, at the bare declaration of the Committee of the Senate, or notification of the Secretary or President of that Committee the interest of the Secretary or President of that Committee the interest of the Secretary or President of that Committee the interest of the Secretary or President of that Committee the interest of the Secretary or President of that Committee the interest of the Secretary or President of that Committee the interest of the Secretary or President of that Committee the interest of the Secretary or President of the Se

mittee, that he is guilty of contempt!

Not that he has refused to appear, not that he has reluted to answer; no such thing at all; but simply that he has averred that the Committee of senply that he have no right to compel him to appear the Senate have no right to compel him to appear and answer! For this, as for the crime of contempt of Court, this man is thrown into prison; not on trial, not even to await any trial, nor permitted to be tried, or to answer for himself, or to have a jury to pronounce upon his guilt or innocence, but the guilt concluded and declared, the accusation, the goilt concluded and declared, the accusation, the conviction, the sentence, and the punishment, and, we may add, the previous creation of the crime, all begun and completed at once, all at one blow! Under this dread, indefinite, comprehensive power of accusation, sentence, and punishment, without statute, without investigation, without jury, without witnesses, without answer, and without Judge, the party assuming to be the offended party being at once Judge, Jury, and High Sheriff, where may the reach of this despotism stop? Where is there any restraint-upon it, where any protection against it? Why may it not proceed to an instant deprivation of hise, as the adequate determined punishment of the alleged crime of such contempt? And who is safe from being its next victim? If the Senate have power to throw a man into prison for alleged has size from being its next victim? If the Senate bave power to throw a man into prison for alleged contempt, without statute, without trial, so they have to put a man to death. The same undefined, illimitable power, with un additional screw or two of the machinery, might take Mr. Hyatt's head off, before his native Sovereign State, the proper pro-tector of his personal liberty, could have time, or would summon energy, to act in his defence. Any extreme of despotism is possible, under that despotism of the Slave Oligarchy beneath which we are

now groaning.

The progress of this act of despotism teems with warning to the people of the United States. Are they willing to have this new precedent of tyranny established? If so, then we may be sure it is only a preliminary of dreadful tragedies. The same power that could arrest Mr. Hyatt, and throw him power that could arrest Mr. Hyatt, and throw his into prison, dragging him from his family, his business, his freedom of social life and enjoyment of his accustomed civil privileges, without crime, without even suspicion or accusation of crime, and then throw him into prison for his denial of the au-thority of the Inquisition that has arrested him. making that a crime, and punishing him for that created crime, without trial, could proceed to any length, and will do it speedily, in regard to conlength, and will do it speedily, in regard to constructive treason. The same power could drag any clergyman from his pulpit, and put him to the torture of an inquisition as to his opinions, and if he should assert the opinion that that power is not of God, is not lawful, and cannot be obeyed, could throw him into prison. Give to that same power a single opportunity to work as the tool of the slave-despotism, with the doctrines of constructive treason for conspiring against the peace, government, and security of a slave State, in disseminating insurrectionary and treasonable onlinions in regard to its security of a slave State, in disseminating insurrectionary and treasonable opinions in regard to its domestic institutions, the security of such institutions being guaranteed, as alleged, by the Constitution, and not a minister of God who dures open his lips to denounce slavery as sin, will be safe in his personal liberty. The Senate may at any moment create a Court of Inquiry as to the causes of, or complicity with, any outbreak of violence, any case of the escape of slaves, and under pretence of authority committed to that Court, may summon authority committed to that Court, may summon and arrest, and throw into prison, any preacher of the Gospel, from Maine to Texas.

C.

From the New York Tribune.

MR. SEWARD'S TWO SPEECHES. Whether the impression be well founded or not, that it is better for any political party to have the Garrisonian Abolitionists its enemics rather than its friends, we think the Republican party will not the friends, we think the Republican party will not bee anything if the error is corrected into which Mr. Wendell Phillips, and a good many other people, seem to have fallen in regard to Mr. Seward's last speech in the United States Senate. An appeal is made from Mr. Seward in the Capitol to Mr. last speech in the United States Senate. An appeal is made from Mr. Seward in the Capitol to Mr. Seward on the stump; and we are led to suppose, if we yield our judgment to that of these critical gentlemen, that there is some wide and irreconcilable difference between the Senator and the stump orator. We remember Mr. Phillips saying, in one of those magnificent philippics for which he is so justly noted, and which have given even to that word a new significance, and started it, as it were, from a new root—we remember his saying, referring to himself and his coadjutors, 'We are nothing unless critical.' The philosophy which dictated the aphorism is unquestionably correct, and it would be impossible for Mr. Phillips to appear in public so soon after the speech we have just referred to was delivered, and not subject it to his sharpest criticism. Not to notice it at all would be to accriticism. Not to notice it at all would be to ac-knowledge that his vocation was ended; to notice it in any other way than he does would be to deny his

own principles.

There is one point, however, in which we wonder that even Mr. Phillips does not see and recognize that even Mr. Phillips does not see and recognize the value of Mr. Seward's speech. If we are rightly original cardinal ciples of the Anti-Slavery movement that its advo-cates did not assume the right, and disavowed the cates did not assume the right, and disavowed the intention of meddling politically with Slavery in the States. The impossibility of such interference under the present Constitution of the United States, and their recognition of that fact, compels these reformers, if we understand their position, to stand out in the cold, aloof from any political organiza-tion. Beyond a certain point, in the direction in which they want to go, Mr. Seward clearly indicates that the Republican party does not propose to venture. Surely he deserves for this not the anathema, but the thanks of the uncompromising aboli-tionists. If they wish to recruit for their cause, they have but to point to his exposition of Republican principles to show the public that all who wish to enlist for the war against Slavery in the States must look elsewhere for leaders—namely, to Messrs. Garrison and Phillips. We wonder that this point has escaped the keen eyes of the latter gentleman.

It is said of a distinguished member of Congres whose hostility to the extension of Slavery is ex-ceedingly zealous, but whose Abolition friends have ceedingly zearous, but whose Aboution friends have sometimes complained of him that he does not go further and labor for its extinction in the States, that his reply is—'It will not do to be too d—d vir-tuous.' We do not know that it can be objected to Mr. Seward that he has any weakness of this t. Undoubtedly he disapproves of Slavery; as colitical economist he knows that it is ruinous to a political economist he knows that it is ruinous to the material wealth of the country where it exists; as a statesman he knows—which is of far more cone—that it is wasteful of men; as a moralist rs that it is subversive of all moral obligations; and as a Christian he knows that it is pr tical infidelity. But he also knows that the Federal Government has no more right to interfere with its existence in South Carolina, for instance, than it has to prohibit its establishment in this State. The abolition of Slavery at the South, or the aboli-tion of Freedom at the North, are works which can be consummated, politically, only by the people of that section where either now exists. So long, however, as they choose to cherish these antagonisne, so long is the conflict between the sections irrepressible. Neither can afford to cease striving for the power and the influence of the Federal Government, in which both have so much at stake, for so overwhelming are that power and influence that their uniform exercise in one direction most make either Liberty or Slavery paramoun throughout the country. It is this philosophical statement which marked the Rochester speech of Mr. Seward, and made it the target of much fier denunciation. It was simply saying that, in the course of human events, Liberty and Slavery could not exist together and be at peace; and that, in the desperate struggle between them, he believed

the desperate struggle between them, he believed and heped that Slavery would not triumph. Possibly we are dull, but we see nothing incon-sistent with all this in the speech of the 29th ult. That was rather the complement than the antagonist of the speech at Rochester. As one set fortithe philosophy and the merality of the conflict bethe philosophy and the morality of the conflict be-tween the two great forces of the country, and its inevitable result, so the other marks the fimit, in that contest, to which a political party can go. The one was a popular address, made to a mass meet-ing of the people, amid all the excitement and en-thusiasm of a popular election, by a tribune of the people. The other was an elaborate essay, spoken by the most distinguished representative of his par-ty, at a time when he could not help feeling that

the eyes of the nation were upon him, its ears open to catch his lightest word as a possible candidate in the most important election which the country has yet been called upon to decide. On the first occasion, Mr. Seward spoke for himself; on the second, it was not possible, even had he been so disposed, to take a position so above and apart from the circumstances of the case, that the private individual should be distinguished, in the eyes of the world, from the Senator, the possible President, the representative of a great party. This veteran statesman, the man who nearly all his life has stood, in all his waking hours, the object of public attention, visibly trembled, it is said, with ill-suppressed agitation, when he rose in his place in the Senate on the 29th of February. The weight of the responsibility of that moment was too heavy even for those well-worn, iron nerves, to bear without vibration. We cannot, if we are just, forget that he weighed every the eyes of the nation were upon him, its ears open cannot, if we are just, forget that he weighed every word he uttered on that occasion, not in the delicate scales of private feeling and sentiment, but in the ponderous balance of political duty and party responsibility.

From the Suracuse League. HON. WILLIAM H. BEWARD.

That the speech of this gentleman, now attracting the universal attention of the nation, disappoints us, we are free to confess. We have admired the course of Mr. Seward in many respects. His bold avowal of his belief in the 'Higher Law,' in an infidel and slaveholding Senate, and before, we may almost say, an infidel nation, won our admira-

When in his Rochester speech in relation to the anti-slavery struggle, he boldly declared that it was not an ephemeral, lanatical agitation, but 'AN IR-REPRESSIBLE CONFLICT BETWEEN OPPOSING AND ENDUR-ING FORCES, SLAVERY AND FREEDOM, one of which must obtain the mastery, that admiration was greatly increased. The Democratic party seized upon these expressions of our Senator, and played all the changes on them with the design to make him odious before the nation. But, in this we have come boy Gol takes come of him who foodlessly adseen how God takes care of him who fearlessly advocates the right. The expressions, 'A Higher Law,' 'An Irrepressible Conflict,' have become watch-words, and these fearless declarations have done more to give Mr. Seward a high moral elevations of the seward and the sewards and the sewards and the sewards are several to the seward and the sewards are sewards as the seward and the sewards are sewards as the sewards as the sewards are sewards as the sewards are sewards as the se tion before the nation and the world, than scores of such speeches could give as the one under review, de-livered on the 29th of February, on the admission

of Kansas.

On taking up that speech, we instinctively looked for a re-affirmation of the doctrine of an 'irrepressible conflict.' It was natural that Mr. S. should have alluded to his Rochester speech, in view of the fact that he has been so bitterly assailed by the whole South, backed by the willing minions of slavery in the North, the Democratic party, for uttering a self-evident truth. Instead of boldly maintaining the ground he has already taken, as he had every encouragement to do, he makes not one word of allusion to it in his whole speech. His whole efforts seems to be to show, after all, that there is no need for any such conflict. If the South will be content with slavery where it is, we of the North will help them to maintain it, and slavery and freedom in our country, can go harmoniumly hard in dom in our country can go harmoniously hand in

hand!

If this is to be the course of Mr. Seward, the anti-If this is to be the course of Mr. Seward, the antislavery cause has nothing to hope from him. The
election of any man who shows a disposition to compromise with this great evil will have a demoralizing
influence, and, instead of being a triumph of antislavery, will, in its effects, be as disastrous as an
out and out triumph of the pro-slavery democracy.
If any of our friends, or the friends of Mr. S., think
we misrepresent him, or do not understand his position, we will thank them to give us any quotation
from his speech to prove us incorrect. Let them
give one sentence, if they can, in the whole speech,
that shows the great heart of a lover of humanity
or that awakened in them any thing like an enthusiastic feeling in the right direction. We are sorry
to say, this speech of Mr. Seward makes us fear his
making the same fatal mistake made by Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, that not only lost them the Presidency, but lost them forever the character of benefactors of their race.

When means the same fatal mistake made by Mr.
Webster and Mr. Clay, that not only lost them the Presidency, but lost them forever the character of benefactors of their race.

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ster and Mr. Clay, that not only lost them the Presidency, but lost them forever the character of benefactors of their race.

When once a politician or a party betrays a great and noble position, they can never recover the stand they have lost; and so the Republican party and Mr. S. will find, unless they are warned in season. All that was necessary for Mr. Seward was to have re-affirmed, boldly, and with the ability all concede him, the stand he has aiready taken. This would have inspired the feelings and strengthened the hopes of all good men.

It seems to us very strange that leading politicians are so apt to mistake or undervalue the great heart of the masses on whom they mainly depend for support, and rather seek to conciliate uncertain conservative' influences to their cost. We wish to tell Mr. S. and all such men, that nineteen in twenty of the rank and file of the Republican party are abolitionists; that they are so from earnest convictions of right; and if the Republican party does not make an earnest effort to drive slavery from our country by all legal and constitutional means, they will withhold their support. They want no man nominated for President whose record is not right on this subject. They never will vote for any mominated for President whose record is not right on this subject. They never will vote for any mominated for President whose record is not right on this subject. They never will vote for any mominated for President whose record is not right on this subject. They never will vote for any mominated for President whose record is not right on this subject. They were recover the stand M. Collester and 127.

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R. K. A on this subject. They never will vote for any man for the Presidency, who is in favor of executing the abominable Fugitive Slave Bill. Be warned in sea-

The Boston Pionier, of last week—the ablest, most independent, and highest toned of all the German papers in this country—referring to the commemorative meeting at the Meionaon on the 16th, says:—

Noan Fifield and Samuel Jones and H. L. Broaders and Alanson P. Dean and William Phipps and George Miles and

The spirit of such men as Stevens is that which more than is supposed, and its assistants are presias well as executioners, The words which we heard in Boston on the 16th, were Radicals, you who have deemed yourselves the 'Pioneers' in the field of revolutionary ideas, the Americans are beginning to put you to shame, and if you are not willing to belong to the vanguard, you will are not willing to belong to the vanguard, you will again become in this field fawners and maranders. Let him who will still seek and behold his hap-

piness in the Republican party, as he can best con vert into money his assistance in behalf of the rights of foreigners and of opposition to elarery, or else in behalf of his money-bags and speculation for office. We shall not commit ourselves to this

party.
Still to belong to the Republican party would be to us, even without the Two Years' Amendment, be to us, even without the Iwo I cars' Amendment, a self-forbidden shame, after that party has, through its highest exponents, called cannibals 'capitalists,' and planted the gallows for freedom's martyrs in its platform.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Agitator. AARON D. STEVENS.

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, VA., Feb. 28, 1860. My DEAR FRIEND-Yours of the 20th inst. was

it see the good and grasp it, though the heavens fall. I expect to leave this world on the 16th of March. If I can, I will return, and communicate to you nd others in regard to the spirit world.

I love, above all others, the spiritual theory as far as I have investigated it. I do not agree with many Committee? It isof the spiritualists. I like Doctor Hare's views bet(1) Leave for the s ter than any I am acquainted with. He is a matter of fact man. That pleases me. On some points I

Good bye,

The Liberator.

j	were sent :-		90,000	P. 4300, 775000	S
ż	Barnard Freeman and	83	others, of	Brewster.	Ö
į	John T. Hilton and	30	31	Brighton,	ľ
1		160	**	So. Scituate.	ř
3	Amory L. Babcock and	131	46	Sherborn.	d
į	James O. Barney and	91	3 46	Seekonk.	S
ł	R. W. French and	84	é 11	Lawrence.	
1	Job Kelly and	24		Dennis.	E
1	A. C. Smith and	72	46	Cambridge.	
1	Albert Hewins and	20		Sharon.	3
į	E. Ring, Jr., and	-60	- 16	Huntington.	
9	Edwin Coombs and	86	44	Barnstable.	
1	John D. Loring and	79		Marlboro'.	ū
i	L. E. Wakefield (Rev.)	178	**	**	
	Addison P. Brown and	24	THO IS	Worcester.	
J	C. D. Mercy and	60	**	H OICESICI.	
١	W. T. Hewins and	35	66	44	
1	Gilbert Walker and	22	46		
1	Theo. Brown and	39	**		П
i	Isaac Howes and	26	16	"	
		36			
d	D. F. Witherbee and	29	41		
	J. W. Mason and O. F. Harris and	28	**		
j		23		steel in All also	
d	B. T. Howes and				d
ł	Darwin Adams and	26	others, of		
ı	N. D. George and		- 11	Natick.	
	Charles Crozier and	21		Washington.	
	Charles Kendall and	97		Petersham.	
	W. W. Mitchell and	350	ALCOHOL: NAME OF PERSONS ASSESSED.	Cummington.	
٠	Jacob Bates and	240	44	Worthington.	
•	Thomas H. Rood and	187	**	Goshen.	
4	Levi Goss and	299	11	W. Boylston.	
3	L. H. Cobb and	29	44	N. Andover.	
	Calvin Cutter and	81	44	Warren.	
E	Augustus DePeyster an			Boston.	
1	Francis Jackson and	800		44	
1	Adams Twitchell and	57	**	44	
١	E. N. Paine and	116		Blackstone.	
,	Charles Ellis and	80		Uxbridge.	
•	George M. Steele and	67	**	Watertown.	
•	Velorous Taft and	60	41	Upton.	
I.	Charles Beecher and	573	e 14	Georgetown.	
3	Micah B. Allen and	567		Fall River.	
9	Ebenezer Dean and	28		Berkley.	
	Elnathan Davis and			rs, Fitchburg.	
	Job Luther and	105	others, of	Hanson.	
	Moses Knowlton, Jr. and		46	Essex.	
I	Jacob S. Howes and	40	44	Dennis.	
ì	Eben Howes and	83		45	
ĺ	J. R. Munsell (Rev.) and	125		Harwich.	
,	Samuel Smith and	58		44	
	Elisha Hutchinson and	106	legal vote	rs, Haverhill.	ď
10	Eliab Wight and	76	others, of	Pellingham.	
1	Henry Elwell, Jr., and	455	99	Manchester.	
•	Edward Flint and	231		Leicester.	
1	Daniel Hosmer and	98	64	Sterling.	
	Henry Abbott and	78	64	Amherst.	
	William Whiting and	- 61		Concord.	
ð	George W. Stacy and	41	44	Milford.	
	H. B. Tripp and	158	6	44	
5	Benj. F. Burgess and	12		Hanover.	
1	David Standley and	12		Beverly.	-
1	Jonathan H. Riggs and	15		W.Glouces'r	
•	1 4 1 0:0 1 1	00		WW7	1

Princeton, Sudbury. Townsend. Barnstable Barnstable. Rockport. Marshfield. Mendon. Lexington,
Danvers,
Wrentham,
N. Brookfield
Wayland. Gardner. So. Hinghay Natick. Middlefield. Southboro'. Weymouth. Rutland. Barre. Sterling. Needham 156 legal voters Salem. 178 others, Malden. 12 "Bradford, Dorchester

Gill.

S. Reading. Montague. Leominster. Newton.

Douglass

Stoneham Abington Windsor.

Reading.

Andover

Newton.

Noah Fifield and Cheshire. 173 Paxton, It will be recollected that, last year, the Commitmust and will inspire the party of freedom. It will not remain quiet, nor will it allow itself to be confounded by the phrases of compromisers, or by the threats of men-stealers. It is propagating itself the House of Representatives. In view of the itself the House of Representatives. In view of the pending Presidential election, it was hardly expected by the most sanguine that the present Legislature would decree the abolition of slave-hunting in this something altogether new among Americans, and would decree the abolition of slave-hunting in this are not spoken here and in Kansas alone. A new State, by a two-thirds vote; but, surely, no one School' is beginning to loom up, which might be called the Kansas—or Brown—School, and which laughs as well at the non-resistant 'Old-School Abolitionists' as at the 'New-School Republicans.' dreamed that the Committee, having this subject unfor a new Yet they have done so, -Hon. NATHANIEL H. WHI-This School must lay the foundation for a new party-organization, in which, we should like, if we ring, of Plymouth, alone dissenting,—and the Senould, to incorporate all free-thinking Germans, in-luding all Gymnastic and Labor Unions. German German a substitute, a bill similar to the one submitted last year, which he supported in a speech of signal ability, a full report of which we give in our present num-

Wm. D. Scrimgeour and 126

J. H. Stephenson and 146

as true to his anti-slavery professions in the Senate as out of it. Of course, we do not agree with Mr. Whiting in his anti-slavery construction of the Constitution-nor does the nation; and it is an instructive commentary upon that construction, that the same Judge Story from whom he quotes to sustain his views, declares expressly in the celebrated case, Prigg vs. The Com onwealth of Pennsylvania- UNDER AND IN VIDER OF THE CONSTITUTION, the owner of a slave is clothed with entire authority, in every State in the Union, to seize and recapture his slave. The Constitution of the United States was designed to uphold and jus-The following is an extract from a letter written tify the act of seizing and removing a slave by his master.'

ber. In this matter, and also in ably advocating the

obliteration of all complexional distinctions in the mi-

litia law of the Commonwealth, he has shown himself

And so, the people of Massachusetts, whose minds are made up that no more fugitive slaves shall be duly received. I have often heard of you, but have hunted among them, and who demand of their sernever had the pleasure of seeing you. I hope you wants a law to that effect, are told by those servants will continue to teach the truth to the world. May that they have 'leave to withdraw' their netitions. but the insolent Committee are too craven or too cunning to offer a word in support of their recom-

> What is the plain English of this report of the (1) Leave for the slave-hunter still to hunt his prey from Cape Cod to Berkshire, armed with national

of fact man. That pleases me.

It is very hard for people to see truth if it conflicts with their pro-conceived opinions. But ' truth is mighty, and will prevail.' Error will gradually be driven from the earth, and all mankind will become the court-house in chains, and the judges crawling brothers and sisters in deeds as well as words.

Give my love to Mr. and Mrs. S.—, and believe Give my love to Mr. and Mrs. S.—, and believe strife, and the Commonwealth convulsed with shame, governmental power!
(2) Leave for the seizure, at any time, of anothe Give my love to Mr. and Mrs. S.—, and believe me your brother in the bonds of Love, Truth and good will.

A. D. STEVENS. (3) Leave for the kidnapper to lay claim to any repay the closest perusal.

an, woman, or child, without regard to complexion, SPEECH OF HON. N. H. WHITING, interposing only a jury trial!

SEWARDISM IN THE 'RELIGIOUS' PRESS. Here is a specimen of the sert, and amount, of re- Mr. PRESIDENT: about either slaves or negroes, and moreover repre-gented the slave question as being, in its main aspect, only an economical question, the two parties to which, by a very natural diversity of opinion, were advocat- To me, this is a question of greater magnitude, and those of 'labor'-uses these expressions :-

a stateman, delivered with the calm courtesy of a gentleman. There was no descending to personalities. The few allusions to individuals were the allusions of one gentleman to another. Nor was there any attempt to inflame passions by a skilful use of incidental topics. All was conciliatory, comprehensive, compact, and—alas! that it is a thing to be made note of—gentlemanly.

It has been with no little hesitation that I have wentured to differ from all my colleagues on the Committee—men of large experience in public as well as

ligious' periodical literature of a country, and which rection, and brought me to different conclusions. is looked up to by its people as sound and wise, is di- I feel encouraged in my course by the knowledge as we find in the Observer and the Journal of Com- a law similar to the one I have offered, and that peomerce, and such 'daubing with untempered mortar' ple in other States are contemplating a like course of as abounds in the Congregationalist and the Independent! Alas! when the man who once pointed out tain, I should still feel that I had a duty to perform, tween freedom and slavery, and who seemed disposed to help in bringing that conflict to a crisis, now falls neglect. back into the advocacy of 'conciliatory' measures, Nearly fifteen thousand of the people of this Comand is praised for it by clergymen pretending to be monwealth ask for the passage of such a law as will anti-slavery !- c. K. W.

Board or its agents in this country. One would the gravest objections, growing out of the highest conhave thought that a man so thoroughly convinced of siderations of public policy and constitutional obligaleave the service of the Board, at least in these later and absolute justice, can excuse us if we fail to comyears, when more and more evidence has been com-ing out, of the determined pertinacity of their protec-I feel confident that no one at this Board will ven tion of slaveholders in their churches. But instead ture to deny-I think no one will wish to do it-that ters and members .- c. K. W.

UMENT.

No RIGHTS, No DUTIES; or, Slaveholders, as such,

have no Rights; Slaves, as such, owe no Duties.'

cians of the non-slave States by their own acknowledged principle of the right and duty of armed de-fence and armed resistance to slaveholders and tyrants. The nation endors those bands of 'African Corsairs'-as Jefferson, Dethem—to free the white slaves. If armed defence of human beings was ever right—as the Republican party asserts it is—then is it the right and duty of the people and States of the North to invade Virginia and Maryland to free the slaves, and defend them against their enslavers. If it was the right and duty of their human prey? Did she, when she subscribed of their human prey? Did she, when she subscribed is not a proposed. his associates to invade Virginia and Missouri to free his associates to invade Virginia and Missouri to free those held in slavery by these bands of American

I have sworn to support the Constitution of the

Let those Republicans who think it as much Let those Republicans who think it as much their duty to make Virginia a free State as it is to make Kansas a free State, send for this pamphlet, and circulate it among their fellow-republicans. It and circulate it among their fellow-republicans. It will greatly help to stir them up to seek, not only to prevent the extension of slavery, but to abolish it of interest and purpose. I think so still. where it now exists. Republicans and the people I wish to say here, and hope it may be distinctly of the North are as sacredly bound to abolish slavery in States where it exists, as to prevent its extension and nation, is not a matter of history; it is not a subsion of slavery, pre-supposes the right to abolish it in by precedent, like the Constitution or common law of States where it now exists,

ANOTHER VETO FROM GOV. BANKS. tia law aforesaid; and twice has Gov. Banks inter- Union floats in the air. posed his veto to prevent the will of the people being Before I do so, however, I wish to show, by a few executed. It remains for the people to put a veto quotations, that the views I have assumed here in re-

and afternoon, 16th inst.

OF PLYMOUTH.

(4) Leave for the citizen to have a conscience, if he dare, in opposition to the rendition of the fugitive slave, and to 'hide the outcast' at his peril!

In the Senate of Massachusetts, March 23, on a motion to substitute a Bill for the Report (leave to withdraw) on the Petition of Charles Beecher and 14720 to substitute a Bill for the Report (leave to with-draw) on the Petition of Charles Beecher and 14720 other citizens of Massachusetts, asking for a law against slave-hunting.

form advocated by that very small class of 'religious' The question before us, I take it, is not so much in papers (most improperly so called) which even pro-tend to be reformatory. The 'regular' Washington have moved as a substitute for the report of the Comcorrespondent of the Congregationalist—commenting mittee, as it is whether any affirmative response to the on the speech in which Mr. Seward lately, after deprayer of the petitioners is required, whether any lefining the Republican party as a white man's party. gislation for the protection of personal liberty is needdeliberately vindicated it from the reproach of earing ed, and whether, if such be the care, we have any

ing, one the superior claims of 'capital,' the other of more extensive and permanent interest, than any which has come before the Legislature during its One who has not heard, with shame and sorrow, the narrow, heated, vulgar philippics that have disgraced our Congressional Halls, can hardly conceive the luxury of listening to the wise generalizations of a statesman, delivered with the calm courtesy of a

mittee-men of large experience in public as well as The small space allotted to the Helper book and Harper's Ferry excitement seemed to me more effective in assigning them their true importance, than any amount of explanation or declamation could have done. one.'

Own convictions; and the best reflection I have been able to give the subject has led me in a different di-

vided between such direct encouragement of slavery that at least one State (Vermont) has already passed the 'irrepressible conflict' necessarily existing be- which my own sense of right, as well as my duty to

save them and the State from the guilt of slavehunting. Against this petition no one remonstratesno one objects to it. The number and respectability Most truly are we told that 'Evil communications of the petitioners, and the total absence of any expressed opposition on the part of the people, should Every one will remember the excellent anti-slavery lead us to pause long and deliberate well before we sermon entitled 'Our Country's Sin,' written by Rev. reject their prayer. But when superadded to this is Justin Perkins, (a missionary of the American Board the transparent truth, that the object aimed at is one among the Nestorians,) and printed and largely cir- which commends itself to the conscience and underculated by anti-slavery people (of course not by the standing of every just and humane man, nothing but the sinfulness of slaveholding would have chosen to tion, as well as the dictates of Christian sympathy

of this, Rev. Justin Perkins is now travelling in this it is the duty of the State to protect its people; that country in the service of the Board, addressing the native right, vested in every man, makes it imchurches, and writing urgent appeals in the 're- possible to hold him as a slave under the common law ligious' newspapers, for the purpose of sustaining the of civilized society. I affirm, then, that there can be Board, paying its large debt, and exciting a more active interest for its support. These articles and apslavery is against natural right, and at war with the peals entirely sink and ignore the subject of slavery! organic law of the Commonwealth. Before the stars Such is the influence of the church upon its minis- and stripes of the American Union floated in the breeze, before the Constitution of the nation was ordained and established by the people thereof, Massa-A REPUBLICAN ELECTIONEERING DOC- chusetts in her Bill of Rights declared that 'all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, A pamphlet has just appeared with the following essential and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and ob-An answer to a letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, An answer to a letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, touching resistance to slaveholders being the right and duty of the slaves, and of the people and States of the North. By Henry C. Wright. 'The magazine is open, and the match will shortly be applied.'

Faulkner of Virginia. Price 10 cents, or ten copies sent to one address by post, postage prepaid, for \$1.

The object of the nameable is the nameable in the state of the nameable in the state. It is still a full force, and binding upon this people. If any obligation or agreement has been entered into at variance with its provisions and obligations, then it is void from its inception, both because of such variance, and because it is an engagement to do an unnatural and immoral act, and therefore not hinding upon any analysis. The object of the pamphlet is to test the politiresponding to the pamphlet is to test the political pamphlet is the pamphlet is th

eral Constitution, agreed to rec rants. The nation endorses and glories in the principle and spirit that prompted to, and guided the revolution and the invasion of the Barbary States, against those bands of 'African Corsairs'—as Jefferson, Decatur, Eaton, and the entire American people call with the commission of crime? Has she engaged to every one whom she pleases to receive, not charged and starythmen against their enslavers. If it was the right and duty of the American people to invade Tripoli, to free to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse of the American people to invade Tripoli, to free to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse of the American people to invade Tripoli, to free to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse of the American people to invade Tripoli, to free to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse of the American people to invade Tripoli, to free to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse of the American people to invade Tripoli, to free to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse of the American people to invade Tripoli, to free to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse to the national compact, consent to annul or reverse to the national compact, consent to the national comp to prove he is not a slave before he can be safe in his

> United States, in connection with that of Massachu-I thought there was between them a perfect harmony

understood, that the Constitution, both of the State to other territories. The right to prevent the exten. ject of tradition; it is not to be measured and settled England; but it is a substantive, tangible fact, written out on parchment, every word, and syllable, and letter of which are in the bo ook I hold in my hand. It As was expected, Gov. Banks has again vetoed the is not to be found in previous, contemporaneous or action of the Legislature, striking out the word subsequent history—not in the decisions of the so-white from the militia law of Massachusetts. Of called courts of justice, nor the platforms of political course, his reasons for so doing are but a repetition conventions, but in this book. It is to be interpreted of those adduced in his former message on the same according to the natural, commonly received, legitisubject. Though estensibly sustained by the opinion mate use of words. If there is any thing in the text of the Supreme Court of the State, they are fallacious about which there is any uncertainty or ambiguity, as proscriptive-clothing Congress with omnipotent the Preamble to the Constitution, which declares the power over the acknowledged, bona fide citizens of purpose for which it was 'ordained and established,' this and every other State, to insult and degrade them is the key with which we can unlock the mystery and ad libitum, - provided they are colored; for such con- clear up the uncertainty. In addition to this, we duct would not be tolerated for one moment, if ex- have the generally-received principles which govern ercised towards any other class of citizens. Massa. all judicial proceedings, that all doubt in evidence or chusetts is bound to assert and maintain the rights of in law shall inure to the benefit of the person on trial, North—all its millions of enterprising, thrifty and inall her citizens alike, impartially, against every in- or whose liberty is at stake. Here is the text; there vidious act of Congress; and if she has neglected to do is the dictionary; now for the interpretation. Havthis in the past, she has been false to her duty, and ing with us the original text, the rules, the dictionaought henceforth to make all possible atonement for ry, and behind all, as an impenetrable buttress to the her injustice. That she is disposed to do this is evi- cause we advocate, the Declaration of Independence, dent from the fact, that two successive Legislatures let us look at this organic law which is said to carry have erased the odious word 'white' from the mili- slavery with it wherever the starry banner of the

upon the official aspirations of Gov. Banks hereafter. | gard to what is the Constitution, are such as are held in regard to the interpretation of all written docu-On our last page may be found a sketch of the ments. I might occupy an indefinite amount of time proceedings of two conference anti-slavery meetings in presenting such authorities, but I will content myheld at the Meionaon, in this city, on Friday forenoon self with two or three extracts from the works of that profound jurist and writer upon constitutional law,

Judge Story. I do this because he has presented the George Thompson and Frederick Douglass.— subject in a terse and lucid manner, and not because disc convertible terms. If elsevery be right, it rest disc convertible terms. If elsevery be right, it rest disc convertible terms. If elsevery be right, it rest disc convertible terms. If elsevery be right, it rest disc convertible terms. If elsevery be right, it rest disc convertible terms. If elsevery be right, it rest disc convertible terms. If elsevery be right, it rest disc convertible terms. If elsevery be right, it rest disc convertible terms. equent speech recently delivered in Glasgow, Scot- the Court whose mouth-piece or presiding genius he verse to the American Anti-Slavery Society made by authoritative if they had been spoken by any body some fortunate train of circumstances, may wrest the some fortunate train of circumstances land, by George Thompson, Esq., in reply to one ad- might happen to be. They would be just as true and if they had never been spoken or written at all.

Speaking of the absurdity of that plea, that we o go out of the words of a Constitution or law, be governed by what history may say were ti tentions of its authors, he says :-

Such a doctrine would be novel and about Such a doctrine would be novel and ab would confuse and destroy all the tests of tional rights and authorities. Congress co pass any law without an inquisition into th of every member, and even there they mig examinable. Besides, what possible means be of making auch investigation? The many members may be, nay, must be, at known, and incapable of ascertainment by known, and incapable of ascertainment by suferly known, and incapable of ascertainment by sufficial or other inquiry; they may be mixed up in ous manners and degrees; they may be opposed wholly independent of each other. The Consideration would thus depend upon processes utterly value incomprehensible; and the written intent of the gislature upon its words and acts, the iss say would be obliterated or contradicted by conject and parely declarations, and fleeting revene, the act of the magnitude of the contradiction of the contra the flux and reflux of every tide of opinion. Every clause of the Legislature (and for the same reason, therefore, in judged of from its objects and intent, as they are to bodied in its provisions."—2d Story's Commentaria, p. 534.

Again, he says :-

Again, he says:—

'The Constitution was adopted by the people of the United States, and it was submitted to the whole upon a just survey of its provisions, as they shod in the text itself.
'Opposite interpretation, and different explanations of different provisions, has well be presumed to have been presented in different explanations of the presented of the p ent bodies to remove local objections, or to win local favor.

Every member (of the Convention which framed it) necessarily judged for himself; and the judgment of no one could or ought to be conclusive upon that of others.

Nothing but the test itself was adopted by the people. - Story's Com Constitution, p. 287.

But I have made enough of these quotations to answer my purpose. Let us now see what the text that the people did adopt, and which stands before us here. teaches and demands.

First, what did they say they were going to do in this Constitution, when its provisions should be fairly carried out? They said they were going 'to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domesie tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liber ty to themselves and their posterity.'

In the absence of direct and unmistakable evidence to the contrary, it is presumed they accomplished their object. What evidence is there that they did not? First, it is said there is history. This I have ruled out as not reliable, and never to be taken against the words of the instrument itself. Second, it is said we have the words of the Constitution which, in the famous fourth article, provide for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters. This I deny. In doing this, I make no account of the neg stive character of the sentence composing the pangraph whose meaning is in dispute, in the declaration that no person is to be delivered up, instead of car person, &c. I say the person to be given up is on who owes service under contract, direct or indirect It carries with it an idea of debt, or of mutual errangement, in which there is a real consideration, of ther express or implied. There is an undoubted quit pro quo, so much for so much, embraced both in its letter and spirit. The person-not thing, not chatteiis to be held to service under the laws, and given up to the person to whom such labor or service is due. Manifestly, two parties making a contract. One fails to fulfil his part, and the law comes with its compulsory process to see that the contract is met, and the

In order to show that by no possibility of interest

tation can the article be made to cover a slave as being the person who owes service, let us consider for moment what a slave really is by law in this country · He is one who is in the hands of a master to who he belongs.' A slave (in the words of the South Carolina law) is to be taken, adjudged and held, in law, to be goods and chattels personal, to all intents, purposes and constructions whatsoever.' 'He is not to be ranked among sentient beings.' 'He can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire any thing, but be longs to his master.' In three words, ' he is property in the hands of his owner. He can have no home, no wife, no children, no property, no country, no Gon except as his master pleases. He may be whipped starved, sold, and even killed, if it be done, in the * moderate correction, or in the set of resistance to his lawful owner.' From the moment his infantile wall pierces the common air, as he breathes for the first time will and made to subserve the interest of some pretended owner, while all his posterity, to the remoted generation, are mortgaged to the same pitiles fats. It is said by many that this system, with all its untold abominations, is coiled up snugly in, and drawing its life-blood from, the Constitution of the United States. I do not believe it. If I did, I would not only 'let the Union slide' with all conceivable repidity, but for no consideration that I can centered of could I be induced to give it a moment's support I am pledged to sustain truth, freedom, justice for all Slavery is neither of these; but, on the centrary, from the stand-point I occupy, from the impulses my heart, from the convictions of my understanding, it is a monstrous lie. No constitutional provisional no decisions of all the Supreme Courts that have been held since the confusion and dispersion of the tribs at the Tower of Babel; no trick of political or theslogical legerdemain, no figment of law or gospel, can make it otherwise. No, Mr. President, slavery is not true-it is false. That great English metaphysician, Thomas Carlyle, has well said, 'It is in viit to vote a false image true. Vote it, and re-vote it, by overwhelming majorities, by jubilant unanimities, the thing is not so; it is otherwise than so, and all Adam's posterity, voting upon it till doomsday, easnot change it."

Mr. President, we are charged, in our hostility slavery, and in our efforts to save Massachusetts from the guilt and shame of hunting slaves, with making war upon property, and encroaching upon rested rights. Caleb Cushing, in his blood-and-thunder letter to the Norombega Hall Union-saving meeting at Bangor, in which he solemnly declared that if the people of New Hampshire and Connecticut did not back square out of the cul de sac of Republicanism of Abolitionism at their next election, sundry very terrible things would happen to us all, when the cotto kings of the South should withdraw the light of their blessed countenances from us, and then the whole dustrious people-will be compelled to eat each other up, like shipwrecked mariners thrown out upon the stormy sea of life without chart or compass, and cut off completely from all supply of natural food-and it seems we must begin to prepare ourselves for this horrible catastrophe, for New Hampshire has already declared she will not back out, and the chances are that Connecticut is going to do likewise, -I say, Gen. Cushing tells the country we are making war aproguished renegade, I beg leave to say that just the or posite is the fact. We are the true conservators property, by drawing the line between that which is really property and the man who owns it, and there fore can never be its subject. It is such men as let dize convertible terms. If slavery be right, it rests The slave of to-day may become the owner of tomorrow, and by his own strong right arm, or through to the auctioneer, or drive him to unpaid toil like the

RCH 30.

novel and absurd. It is the teats of constitulet the teats of constituCongress could never teat the motivation of the motivation into the motivation? The motives of must be, utterly untainment by any judiny be mixed up in variy may be posite to or ther. The Constitution cases utterly vague and ritten intent of the letact, the lex swips, addicted by conjecture, ficeting reverse, and ernment on earth could undation. It would be dup and dissolved by it on the same reason, also, on) must, therefore, be intent, as they are reminister.

pted by the people of submitted to the whole isions, as they stood in ite interpretations, and feront provisions, may een presented in differ-ections or to wish cen presented in differ-octions, or to win local r (of the Convention udged for himself; and or ought to be conclu-Nothing but the text Story's Com. on the these quotations to an-

h stands before us here, were going ' to form a justice, insure domestic numon defence, promote e the blessings of liber

terity. unmistakable evidence ed they accomplished is there that they did history. This I have d never to be taken ament itself. Second. of the Constitution article, provide for the their masters. This I no account of the nege composing the para-pute, in the declaration red up, instead of any to be given up is one net, direct or indirect. lebt, or of mutual arreal consideration, ele is an undoubted quid , embraced both in its not thing, not chattelbor or service is due. a contract. One faile omes with its compulntract is met, and the

possibility of interpreo cover a slave as being let us consider for a s of a master to who ords of the South Carged and hald, in law, oal, to all intents, pur ever.' 'He is not to s.' ' He can do nothire any thing, but bewords, ' he is property' can have no home, no no country, no God, He may be whipped, if it he done, in the w, by the infliction of net of resistance to his ent his infantile wail his unpaid toil is over, wly grave to mingle by law subject to the interest of some preterity, to the remotes he same pitiless fate. tem, with all its unnugly in, and drawing ution of the United f I did, I would not h all conceivable rathat I can conceive a moment's support reedom, justice for all. ut, on the contrary, from the impulses of Courts that have been ispersion of the tribes of political or theot of law or gospel, President, slavery is t English metaphysi-

t till doomsday, can d, in our hostility to e Massachusetts from slaves, with making aching upon vested ood-and-thunder let n-saving meeting at declared that if the Connecticut did not of Republicanism or on, aundry very terall, when the cott aw the light of their and then the whole ising, thrifty and inled to eat each other rown out upon the or compass, and cut f natural food and e ourselves for mpshire has already nd the chances are ewise, -I say, Gen. making war upon rence to this distinay that just the opween that which is owns it, and thereis such men as he rty, and unsettle all man and merchan-be right, it rests changing hands. the owner of totht arm, or through ces, may wrest the and turn him over anpaid toil like the

said, . It is in vain

te it, and re-vote it,

jubilant unanimities

ies than so, and all

horse or the ox, in whose category the slave is over classed. No. sir, we are the friends, not the enemics of property. But we do not believe in the famous of property. Jour we up has believe in the famous clares to be property is property. Not a bit of it. That alone is property which, in earth and in air, can he made to aid in the sustenance and elevation of the human race. Between it and man there is a great gulf fixed, which cannot be bridged over so that they all mingle, and become one and the same thing. Through all the ages, men have struggled for this great truth-the integrity and sacredness of human nature. Far down in the history of nations we see ts spirit flashing out, feebly and dimly, perhaps, yet entely and divinely-among the children of Israel, the Greeks, the Romans, at the Red Sea, at Marahon, at Thermopyle, in Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans, in the expulsion of the Tarquins, in the struggles of the Graechi in behalf of the people Rome, in Brutus and Cato, in Rienzi and Tell, in Sydney and Hampden, in Washington and Lafayette, and the thousand other benefactors of the race, 'who

fire in story and in song.' And may we not well ask here if all those immortal spirits, the light of whose clorious example streams down upon us, toiled, and suffered, and died, on the cross, in prison, at the stake, the scaffold, and on the battle-field, that the world should reap 'no mellower harvest' than Fugitive Slave Acts, which require men to prove that they are not the property of some trafficker in human flesh? better fruit than Dred Scott decisions, which declare that one race of men has no rights which another is bound to respect?-no nobler sentiment than that atrocious dogma, becoming the rallying cry of a great party, which, under the attractive name of Popular Sovereignty, affirms that the majority have a right to enslave the minority if they choose? I ask Senators at this Board, I ask the young

Senator from Berkshire, (Mr. Sumner,) the instincts of whose native manhood have not, I trust, yet been wholly stifled, or blinded by the corrupting influence of party drill; I ask my friend from Middlesex, (Mr. Patch,) whose heart I know throbs with a genuine love for the people-I ask the Senators from Suffolk. Mesars, Slade and Rich)-I ask the Senator from Worcester, (Mr. Cook,) who has made himself a nest down among the Israelites of three thousand years ago,-who swears complacently by the Pentateuch, hen he can find a text in it which seems to sanction human slavery, and who appears to believe that the terrible penalties denounced against the stealers and sellers of men were intended to apply mainly, if not solely to the conductors of Underground Railroads-I ask all the Democratic Senators here, if this Popular Sovereignty dodge, whose broad mantle is made a cover for crime and oppression, is to be regarded as the 'bright consummate flower' of Democratic civilization? Is this the fruit which has grown and matured through the storms of adverse and successful war and the supshine of peaceful industry and prosperity? Is the grand old Declaration of Independence, under whose inspiring influence the people of this country waged their contest against British rule, is this to be superseded by the brutal assumption that might makes right?

They tell us again that we are enemies to law and order. To a certain extent, so far as I am concerned, this is true, but it is only the law which enables the strong to oppress the weak, the rich the poor, the wise the ignorant; which makes justice a mockery, and mercy a crime, and every man either a kidnapper or his victim. The order we would overthrow is that which reigned in Warsaw when Nicholas, by the aid of 'his whiskered Pandours and his flerce Hussars,' had placed his foot upon the neck of prostrate and bleeding Poland, not that written in the decrees of Heaven. The law we would uphold is that

Whose home is the heart of God-whose voice The choral harmonies whereby The stars through all their spheres rejoice, The rythmic rule of earth and sky.'

This law is not written upon parchment merely, but is stamped indelibly upon the Constitution of the Universe. And of this, all legitimate human enact-

ments are but the approximation or the abstract. We are the opponents of law, are we? I went the other day over to Charlestown, and stood upon Bunker Hill. I saw there the statue of the youthful martyr, General Warren, who fell so early in the cause of human liberty. A noble statue, looking up so calmly and yet so earnestly towards heaven, as if drawing from thence the divine inspiration-that deep trust and faith in God and right, that urged him on to the there, it seemed as if I were transported across the intervening years, and stood on the brow of that hill on the morning of the 17th of June, 1775, and saw passing before me the second act of the great historical drama of the Revolution. I saw the preparations for the combat. It seemed indeed as if I could almost make a reality of Job Pray in Lionel Lincoln; and when the spectators pitched him headlong from Copps Hill, saw him launch his canoe, paddle across the river, and as he ascended the hill to join the Provincials, could hear him shout- Let the Rake hellies come up to Breed's, the people will teach 'em the law.' I saw the landing of the British troops, their formation into column, their march up the hill, their repulse and retreat and return, the burning of the village to cover their advance; could hear the rapid fusillade of the musketry, and ever and anon, from the surrounding hills and ships in the river, there thundered forth the 'diapason of the cannonade.' I saw the final storming of the breastwork, could here the clash of cel, the shout of defiance, the prayer for mercy. the yell of mortal agony; saw the fall of Warren, and the retreat of the Provincials round the hill and over the neck; and, as the smoke of the battle and burning village cleared away, the dead and the dying that strewed the ground on either side. And the terrible question presented itself then, as it does now, Why is all this? Why this sacrifice of life and property? Why is man thus made a wolf to man? Was it to strengthen, extend, and perpetuate human slavery, and enable Robert Toombs of Georgis to call the roll of his slaves at the foot of the ument which posterity would erect to commemorate that victorious defeat?' Certainly, from what we see and hear around us, such would seem to have been the end and aim of it all, and of the seven years' war

They had a great meeting in Faneuil Hall, in December, to save the Union once more—to ap-ply another layer of salt to its decaying frame. certainly does require very frequent applications of the saline element, which can only be accounted for by the supposition that the salt has lost its savor. Well, at that meeting, among many other notable things, they passed and sent out the following

Resolved, That we hereby denounce, as worthy of Resolved, That we hereby denounce, as worthy of the most unqualified condemnation, every expression of sentiment, whether public or private, tending to extenuate or apologize for the conduct or characters of the criminal actors in the late outrages in Virginia, or to make them seem other than the guilty agents and victims of a fanatical and guilty delusion; and we hold those, in whatever station, or of whatever profession, whose opinions and exhortations, heretofore uttered, have manifestly tended to this great wrong and crime, as fully responsible for it and all its evil consequences before God and the country.

Now, Mr. President, did the women of Boston and elsewhere, who, in the log-cabin and hard cider exeitement of 1840, were able, by the aid of fashion and folly, to complete what patriotism alone could not accomplish, -did they suppose that within twenty years the solid men would gather in Fancuil Hall, and, instead of calling them blessed, denounce them as incendiaries, if not murderers? And yet so it is, for that pile of granite is a perpetual sermon in favor of insurrection and blood. They are responsible not the Republicans, for the Harper's Ferry inroad; and the judicial murders which have followed, begin-

ning with the great martyr to truth and freedom, John Brown, and ending, at last, it is to be hoped, for the honor of human nature, with the execution of stands there, and points its grey shaft to heaven, ay, erator. sir, forever, while the earliest light of morning gilds it, and parting day lingers and plays on its summit," it shall testify for freedom and for man. The lesson it shall teach will be this: 'Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.'

I have lingered long on this subject. To me, it is last night at a public meeting, and trust you will give fraught with momentous consequences to us and to posterity. Others may call it fancy legislation. It With best wishes for your seems to me any thing but fanciful. It is an everpresent fact staring us in the face, and which in some way must be met and disposed of. Freedom or Slavery, which shall we have? The hours of my brief legislative life are drawing rapidly to a close. I wish that the record I leave behind me shall be in harmony with the professions I make, 'Man first, everything else afterwards.' With the world, it is too apt to be, GLENDINNING, seconded by WILLIAM CAIRD, Esq. else afterwards. With the world, it is too prove the stitutions were made for man, not man for institutions.

GLENDINKING, second or and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That this meeting express their abhore the stitutions were made for man, not man for institutions. Every thing else is transient and mutable. The hu-

man race is immortal. It was but the other day, where now stands of contemplation of the lact that it is practised and of the lact that it is pr broke the silence of the primeval forests. How long are engaged in the work of promoting its abolition will it be before this highly artificial and commercial life, which is ready to sacrifice everything for money, shall fade away, and, passing into the currents of history, shall dwell alone in the memory, with Balbec. and Palmyra, and Thebes, and Babylon, and all those places where

· Ruin itself stands still for lack of work, And Desolution keeps unbroken Sabbath '?

In Bulwer's thrilling but fanciful story of Zanoni, due publicity. it is related that Megnour and Zanoni had discovered the secret by which to withstand the influence of decay and death, and had lived without change through the revolutions of countless years. This may be fancy for individuals, but not necessarily for nations and races. And I can see no good rea- N. B., convened to consider the subject of American son why the life of a nation may not be as permanent Slavery, it was unanimously is but one way in which this can be done, and that slaves, owned as chattels, in a land professedly repubis, by the exercise of those virtues and in the perform- lican and Christian, should excite the indignation, ance of those duties which, while they diffuse bless- and call forth the remonstrances, of all who call ings far and wide to individuals, give strength and themselves the lovers of freedom, and the friends of stability to the whole.

party, only as that party embodies the principles upon pathy with the slaves, their condemnation of thos responsible but myself. My appeal is made to the tion of all in the United States who are laboring to heart and conscience of every man, be he Republican remove from their country its scandal and its curse. or be he Democrat. I stand here as the representa- The resolution was moved by the Rev. John tive of a portion of the Republican party. Hen- GUTHRIE, and seconded by the Rev. JOHN FORSTER, ry Wilson once said he was a Democrat of the on the understanding that it be forwarded to America Democrats. I think I can say I am a Republican of for publication. the Republicans. I am a Republican, and, more than that, I am an abolitionist. And though I may not feel called upon, either here or elsewhere, to enter into a crusade against slavery across the boundary lines of national or municipal law, I still believe re- Editor of The Liberator : ing its basis in the profoundest instincts and loftiest a very severe notice of a little work from the pen of philosophy of human nature.

for the success of the Republicans in their efforts to 'Its disregard of all rules of punctuation is absolute the success for which I labor is not that which is to out.' And then you proceed to give specimens. be measured and limited by the acquisition and pos-session of the spoils and power of office, but it is that have learned the object and intent of the author in spot of earth called Massachusetts, if no where eise, man shall be free.

This new method is, of course, a fair subject of

as warm an advocate of the rights of the slaves as any would not print a work thus violating the rules of other Senator, he could not support the bill, which he punctuation, except it were put forth by the author considered was in direct violation of his oath of office purposely as a new system, with reasons sustaining and the constitution of this State and the United its use.

States. He then reviewed the history of slavery and If the new system of punctuation is defective, we the rendition of fugitive slaves from 1704 to the pres- ask no favor for it; but pray spare us as publishers, ent time, with much minuteness. He dissented from and our proof reader, from the censure of such ignorthe opinion of the Senator from Plymouth that we ance of punctuation as your notice, by implication, were not bound by pledges made by our fathers. He lays at our door; and oblige referred to the historical allusions made by Mr. Whiting, and contended that he was very unfortunate in those he had selected, as they went directly against the idea of preventing the rendition of slaves.

Mr. Parker said that while he would vote against advanced are contrary to those generally received. any nullifying act, he would leave no honorable means We believe you tolerate new and radical views. untried at the ballot box. He closed his remarks by expressing the hope that the bill would be rejected, and that the resolves he had offered would be adopted as a substitute for the report of the committee.

that he would not vote for such a bill, considering in writing and printing, and too absurd to deserve that to do so would be a violation of his oath, yet he the slightest consideration. Its only claim to origiwould be willing to use every legitimate means to at- nality is its folly. tain the object sought by moral sussion.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. HOTCHxiss, of Franklin, and Lucz, of the Island District. We received, a short time since, the following letter in favor of the bill, when the vote on substituting the of inquiry from an anti-slavery clergyman in a disbill for the report was taken by yeas and nays, result- tant town in this Commonwealth :ing in the refusal to substitute-10 to 22. Mr. PARKER, of Worcester, moved to substitute the

in Massachusetts, and the committee had reported on Canadas, &c. this, whereas the resolves were no answer to the pe-

report of the committee was accepted.

A GRATIFYING TESTIMONIAL.

FRIEND GARRISON: at a cost of about \$75, a superb likeness of its late senior partner, our much esteemed friend and co-laborer, Charles F. Hover, and have presented He is the first Anti-Slavery lecturer who has visited it to its present proprietors as a slight token of their this town for several years. He has injured the cause, regard for him who was ever, while living, giving and made it difficult for a decent man to get a hear-

them evidence of his deep interest in their welfare.

We understand that the gift was received with a What do you know of him? If he is what he great deal of satisfaction by the gentlemen upon whom it was conferred, and we doubt not that the influence Please enlighten us. I can assure you that it would of this honorable act on the part of the donors will be a relief to the friends of Anti-Slavery here to

art, and almost an impersonation of its esteemed origi- effect, and we will summon patience and fortitude to nal, is now hanging in the counting-room of their enable us to bear the disgrace and reproach which House, where, we are informed, any of his numerous this man must everywhere bring upon our cause. friends will be permitted to see it.

Hovey will avail themselves of an early opportunity to see the best likeness of him which has ever yet make a sensible or coherent speech. Indeed, from all been executed, and which we think it will be diffi. we have seen and heard of him, we are charitably incult to excel. Boston, March 27, 1860.

TESTIMONIES FROM SCOTLAND. GLASGOW, March 9, 1860.

-The enclosed have been sent Stevens and Hazlett. For, as long as that column to me to be forwarded to you for insertion in the Lib-Yours, affectionately, GEORGE THOMPSON.

Pont Glasgow, March 6, 1860. To the Editor of The Liberator, Boston : Siz-Herewith I send you a resolution, adopted

With best wishes for your noble enterprise, I am yours very truly,

WM. BIRKMYRE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Port Glas gow was held in the parish church on the 5th March 1860, in reference to the subject of American Slaver, -Provost WILLIAM BIRKMYRE in the chair-when th following resolution was moved by Mr. ANDREY

rence of the system of Slavery as it exists in the It was but the other day, where now stands this their hearty sympathy, and best wishes for their

WILLIAM RIRKMYRE Propost

GREENOCK, March 7, 1860. To the Editor of The Liberator, Boston : SIR-I enclose copy of a resolution passed last night at a public meeting. You will oblige by giving it

> I am yours truly, ANDREW GLENDINNING. Convener of Meeting.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Greenock,

and enduring as the life of the human race. There Resolved, That the spectacle of four millions of Christianity: and this meeting do record the ex-I have spoken, Mr. President, in the interest of no pression of their detestation of the system, their symwhich I stand. For the sentiments I utter, no one is by whom they are held in bondage, and their admira-

> JAMES DUFF. Provost and Chief Magistrate, Chairman

EXPLANATORY AND DEFENSIVE.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1860.

ligiously in the Declaration of Independence as hav- DEAR SIR-In your issue of March 23d, you give Rev. W. W. Cazalet, on The Human Voice, just pub-I shall strive earnestly, as I may have opportunity, lished by us. In that notice you say of the book, obtain the control of the General Government; but and makes a ridiculous jumble of the reading through

which will shed a light upon the path, and guide writing it, we are sure your notice would have been safely into the haven of peaceful liberty the oppressed quite different. The author claims to have discovered of every race and clime. As one means to this end- a better system of 'punctuation' than the old one as a beacon-light -- a veritable 'star on life's tremu- and this work is, in part, designed as an argument in lous ocean,' shining far out from every cape and favor of the new system. He expressly aimed, not headland along our rocky shores, let us make slavery not only to disregard the old method of punctuation an impossibility here, by declaring that on this little but to put forth a new method, and to sustain it by

criticism; but that the author proposes a new method, Mr. PARKER, of Worcester, said that while he was you seem to have entirely overlooked. Of course, we

Yours, very truly,

FOWLER & WELLS, (by S.) P. S. Please read the Preface, in which the author says :- 'I am quite aware that the opinions I have

REPLY.—The ' better system of punctuation,' claim ed to have been discovered by Mr. Cazalet, is an utter Mr. Cole, of Berkshire, opposed the bill, and said disregard of every rule yet laid down for guidance

LETTER OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Garrison : - Who is John Madison ? A may calling himself by this name came to my door, one resolves offered by him for the report of the commitslavery lecturer. I received him. He said he hailed Mr. WHITING, of Plymouth, objected to the re- from New York City-had been seven years in the solves being substituted, on the ground that the pe- field-had lectured in every county in New Yorktitioners had asked for a law to prohibit slave-hunting had been frequently through Massachusetts, over the

I was very busy, and had little time to convers with him, but gave him a note to the trustees of my Mr. PARKER then withdrew the resolves, and the Church, requesting them to open the house to him. They did so with great cheerfulness. The hour for the lecture came, and I went into the church to hear a man who represented himself as a veteran Anti-Slavery lecturer. I heard, and I must indulge the It has afforded me great pleasure to learn that the hope that mortals are seldom doomed to suffer from young men connected with the model House of C. F. chagrin and mortification as I did under that perform-Hovey & Co., 33 Summer Street, have just procured, ance. It was awful. It was illiterate, silly, and

be most happy upon both the givers and the recipi- know that he is an impostor. If, however, he is a The picture, which is a most beautiful work of pity rather than contempt, please write me to that

We have gazed upon it to-day with a pleasure which could only be enhanced by being permitted to see its noble subject again animated with life, and going from place to place as a professed anti-slavery actively aiding in the great work, so dear to his heart, of elevating and saving the human race. leading Republicans and Abolitionists, and quarterof elevating and saving the human race. leading Republicans and Abolitionists, and quarter.

We hope that the friends of the now immortal ing himself upon them wherever he can, full of an JUSTITIA. clined to regard him as somewhat demented in mind, and therefore not to be held to the strictest accountsbility. He appears to have originated at the South. The portrait alluded to by our correspondent is indeed marvellously accurate and life-like.—[Ed. Lib.] lecturing field.—[Ed. Lib.]

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of March 24.

EXECUTION AND BURIAL OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT.

On Friday, the 16th inst., AARON D. STRVENS and ALBERT HALERT, the last of the Harper's Ferry prisoners, were put to death upon the scaffold, at Charleton, Va. Of all the despotisms in the world, none is so implacable as the Slave Power of the United States. It knows neither justice nor mercy in any case where its prerogatives are assailed. Influential pro-slavery men at the North besought Gov. Letched States, as the Slavery despondence to pardon Stevens, assuring him that anch elemency would promote the interests of the Democratic party, while the execution of the unfortunate prisoner, unnecessary as it was to Southern security, would feed the fiame of anti-slavery excitement in the free States, but the appeal was in vain. Nothing less than the death of every one of those concerned with John Brown in the effort to give liberty to the slaves would satisfy the vindictive spirit of Virginia.

THE BURIAL.

Louisville. March 27. A man named Hanson, who was recently expelled from Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madison county, Ky., with J. G. Fee, returned to Berea, Madiso

Brown in the effort to give liberty to the slaves would satisfy the vindictive spirit of Virginia.

THE BURIAL.

In accordance with an arrangement made with the prisoners before the day of execution, and with the assent of the Executive of Virginia, the bodies were immediately conveyed to Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J., to the house of Mr. Marcus and Mrs. Rebecca B. Spring, where the funeral services took place on Sunday last. Mr. Aaron Stevens and Mrs. Lydia Pierce, the father and sister of Aaron D. Stevens, both of Norwich, Ct., Mr. Meech, his uncle, of Griswold, Ct., and the Miss Dunbar alluded to in another account of the execution, were present. Neelstive of Hazlett attended. The Rev. Hiram P. Arms, of Norwich, Ct., pastor of the church of which the father of young Stevens is a member, conducted the religious services, The house of Mr. Spring was crowded by the residents of Eagleswood, (including teachers and scholars connected with the school of Theodore D. Weld,) and by citizens of Perth Amboy. The services commenced with singing the hymn,

Come unto me, and I will give you rest.

The Rev. Mr. Arms then read selections from the distance and connaing them in the hold for three days. Awa Bedford Standard.

What's in the Wind!—A special despatch to the Charleston Courser states that private advices from the Northern and Eastern States mention the receipt there of large orders for light ordnance and improved small arms, including revolvers and bowie knives. In most cases they are to be delivered for shipment from the American Gulf ports, the orders coming from agents of Spanish and Mexican houses. In Prussia the Minister of the Interior has ordered the the bastinade, as an instrument of punishment for prisoners, shall be abolished.

For Mr. Mouroe's bill to prevent slaveholding and kidnapping in Ohio, came up for final action in the Senate on the 23d, and was passed by a vote of 20 to 12.

For It is proposed in Atlants, Ga., that a subscription be raised by the females there, for the relief of the white

Come unto me, and I will give you rest.

The Rev. Mr. Arms then read selections from the Scriptures, and made some very pertinent and impressive remarks, suggested by the painful scenes through which the deceased had been called to pass. He said he had known young Stevens only as a boy, at which period of his life he was noted for the promptness and zeal with which he always espoused the cause of the weak and the defenceless. It was this trait of his character, no doubt, that led him to hate slavery, and made him willing to unite with John Brown in an effort to break the chains of its victims. Mr. Arms having offered an appropriate prayer, Mr. Theodore Tilton, of New York, made an address, in which the topics suggested by the occasion were handled with a power that stirred every heart. Mrs. Rebecca B. Spring then read some very interesting extracts from letters written by Aaron D. Stevens during his incarceration, showing that he considered it an honor to die in the cause of liberty, and that his last days were cheered by the hope of a blessed immortality. Oliver Johnson made a few remarks, and Mrs. Spring read a hymn that had been a favorite with Stevens, and that he had copied for her just before his death. Mr. Spring, after remarking that the remains of the deceased were not in a condition to be seen, exhibited a photographic likeness of Stevens, taken only a short time before his execution in the statement that he has emany instant his laws.

'Nearer, my God, to thee.'

Our readers will observe with satisfaction that Stevens and Hazlett followed the example of John Brown in declining the ministrations of the clerical champions of slavery. No man-stealing minister was permitted to descerate their last hours with the mockery of his prayers and exhortations. Their example, in this respect, was worthy of the cause in which they suffered, and it cannot fail to exert a salutary influence at the South as well as at the North.

LP The Atlanta (Georgia) Southern Confederacy, an extreme pro-slavery organ, sums up an estimate of Senator Seward's speech, thus: 'On the whole, the late speech of Senator Seward is an able effort, candid, manly, and bold; and it will be read with pleasure by his friends, and should be read and pondered on by his political foes.'

FREE NEGEO BILL IN MISSOURI. Some time ago. NEW SERIES OF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS result of this second effort is found in the following report, which we copy from the St. Louis Republican of the 18th inst.:

Some time ago.

NEW SERIES OF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.

We announce with much pleasure the issue of three new and valuable Anti-Slavery Tracts. They consist of the freshest and most interesting matter, and we invite to them the attention of all our readers. As they are to be sold at the simple cost, (or less,)

'A message from the Governor has been announced A message from the Governor has been announced and read. In the message he gives his reasons at length for returning the bill without his signature. Among others, he states that he entertains doubts of the constitutionality of the measure, and is of the opinion that it would act prejudicially to the interest sought to be sustained, and that it was uncalled for, and calculated to tend to political discord.

No. 1. Correspondence between Lydia Ma and Governor Wise and Mrs. Maso 28 pp.

No. 2. Victor Hugo on American Slavery, we other distinguished individuals.

After noticing intervening discussion, the report

Mr. Ament then renewed his motion to consider the free negro bill; and on the question, shall the bill pass, the objections of the Gavernor notwith-standing, being put, the ayes and nays were called. Aves 53, navs 30 There not being a majority of the whole number members elected voting in the affirmative, the bill

of members elected voting in the affirmative, the bill did not pass.'

Gov. Stewart, in this instance, has done himself innor, and saved the honor of the State over whose man atreet. New York 187 Years of the State over whose man atreet. New York 187 Years of the State over whose man atreet. New York 187 Years of the State over whose man atreet. New York 187 Years of the State over whose man atreet. New York 187 Years of the State over whose man atreet. New York 187 Years of the State over whose man atreet. New York 187 Years of the State over whose man atreet.

Senator Wilson and the Slave Trade. The Washington correspondence of the New York Herald says: Senator Wilson has opened the war in earnest upon the slave trade, and strikes in the right direction. He introduced, to-day, three separate propositions. First, for the construction of five steamers, of a size and armament to suit the African coast, and costing one million of doilars. Second, for reducing the punishment of those convicted of engaging in the slave trade from death to imprisonment for life, as more likely to insure conviction, and rendering ship-

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, &c. In the U. S. Senate. Anountrion of Slavery, &c. In the U. S. Senate, which this design was drawn has been accidentally on Tuesday, Mr. Summer presented the memorial of Samuel May, a distinguished and venerable merchant of Boston, and 400 others, citizens of Boston, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of the inter-State slave trade, and the passage of a resolution pledging Congress against the admission of any new slave State into the Union, or the exclusition of any slave territory, or the employ. admission of any new slave State into the Union, or the acquisition of any, slave territory, or the employment of slaves by any agent, contractor, officer or department of the Federal Government. He moved a reference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Davis moved that it lay on the table. Agreed to—yeas 30,

SLAVERY FINALLY ABOLISHED IN KANSAS.—We stop the press to announce the joyful tidings that the bill prohibiting slavery in Kansas has just passed both transhes of the Legislative Assembly, by the requisite two-thirds majority over the Governor's veto, and is now the law of the land! Six years ago, the Democracy abolished the time-honored ordinance of Freedom, and threw wide open the gates of this beautiful Territory to Slavery. To-day, the Proper, striding defiantly over the veto of a Democratic Federal Governor, and the votes of a majority of that party, in both branches of the Legislative Assembly, have restablished the old ordinance of liberty in these words:

Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the SSEXX COUNTY.—A quarterly meeting of

Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the unishment of crime, whereof the party shall have een duly convicted, is and shall be forever prohibited in this Territory! This act shall take effect from

The victory is at last won. Now let us see whether he Democracy in Congress will dare to pass a slave ode.—Laurence (Kansas) Republican.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—PHILADELPHIA, March 27th, 1860.—A young negro named Moses Horner was brought here last night from Harrisburg, on a charge of being a fugitive slave. He is claimed by Charles T. Butler of Virginia. The case was before the United States District Court, Judge Cadwallader, this morning, but as the request of the fugitive's counsel, it was postponed until this afternoon. Considerable excitement exists among the Abolitionists in regard to the matter.

able excitement exists among the Abolitionists in regard to the matter.

At the hearing of the fugitive slave case this afternoon, George H. Earle, counsel for the prisoner, objected to the transcript of the proceedings of the Jefferson County Court, the name of the prisoner being spelt in various ways, and there being numerous alterations and erasures.

Mr. Brewster, counsel for the owners, produced evidence proving the identity of the slave, aft r which the hearing adjourned till morning.

that the remains of the deceased were not in a condition to be seen, exhibited a photographic likeness of Stevens, taken only a short time before his execution, and asked those present to judge whether a man whose face presented so many indications of nobleness deserved to die the death of a felon. The exercises were concluded with singing the hymn,

*Nearer, my God, to thee.'

The bodies of the dead, followed by nearly all the residents of the place in solemn procession, were then borne to the Eagleswood cemetery, where they were interred side by side, near the graves of James G. Birney and Arneld Buffum.

—Our Three Hundred Shipurecks.—From the commencement of the hurricane on the night of Oct. 24th last, which swept the coasts of England and Ireland, to the 9th of November, three hundred and twenty tive vessels were wrecked, and seven hundred and forty-eight lives were lost. The work of destruction was unparalleled in the maritime records of England. Over Three Hundred Shipperecks .- From the com

we hope that orders for them will be numerous. series is to be continued, from time to time. The

No. 1. Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Vir-

No. 2. Victor Hugo on American Slavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., Do Tocqueville, Mazzini, Humboldt, Lafayette, &c. No. 8. An Account of some of the Principal Slave In-

surrections during the last two Centuries. By Joshua Coffin. 36 pp. Price of the first two of the above, five cents single;

honor, and saved the honor of the State over whose interests he presides; and deserves the thanks of all the friends of human rights. also just published, in a neat pamphlet form, the able

slave trade from death to imprisonment for life, as more likely to insure conviction, and rendering ship-owners equally liable with officers and erew. Third, a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of instructing the President to enter into treaty stipulations with foreign nations, for the mutual right of visitation and search of vessels found within two hundred miles of the coast of Africa. These several propositions Mr. Wilson designs pressing upon Congress, and intends, if possible, to secure action upon them. sheet, \$1.50; gilt frame, \$3.50. As the stone on which this design was drawn has been accidentally

Donation to Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at Annual Meeting :- From RICHARD CLAP, of

FAST DAY.

OLD COLONY.—A regular quarterly meet-

TESSEX COUNTY.—A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at GROVELAND, in the Free Church, commencing Saturday evening, 31st March, at half-past 7 o'clock, and continuing on Sunday, April 1st.

ANDREW T. Foss, HENRY C. WRIGHT, and CHARLES

L. REMOND, will be present.
CHARLES L. REMOND, President.
Moszs WRIGHT, Sec'y.

WM. WELLS BROWN will lecture in Haydenville, on Friday, March 30; and in Curton, on Sunday, April 1.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa husetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as folusetts Anti-Slavery Society, lows :--

Sunday, April 1. Tuesday, " 3. Thursday, " 5. East Templeton, Templeton, Baldwinville,

DIED-In this city, March 19, Mrs. Mart L., wife of Deacon Corein Pitts, aged 62; same day, William, son of James and Ann Flint, aged 10 In Reading, Mass., March 22, of consumption, Va-nexus A.O.D.G. Hartshorn, aged 22 years.

DR. CHEEVER'S GREAT WORK. The Guilt of Slavery,

AND THE

CRIME OF SLAVEHOLDING,

DEMONSTRATED FROM THE HEBREW AND GREEK SCRIPTURES.

BY REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D.

FITHIS work embraces an examination of all the passages in the Bible on the subject of Slavery and Slaveholding as a sin against God and mun. It contains a thorough analysis of the Mosaic laws of domestic service, as well as of tributary subjection ; and of the national history in illustration of the laws The learned author has spent years of research upon this work, and it is without doubt the ablest effort of his life, and the most thorough demolition of all pro-slavery arguments, based upon the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

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ISAAC T. HOPPER

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Mr. H. has permission to refer to Thomas Ryan, Wulf Fries, and their fellow-members of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club: also, to Woodward & Brown, and Wm. Bourne, Piano-Forte makers; B. P. Baker, and W. R. Babcock.

Nov. 4.

The Herald of Progress EDITED BY

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. THIS new Journal of Practical and Spiritual Re-form is commended to the favorable notice of all interested in any of the progressive movements of the day. Its columns are open to well written articles upon any and all Reform questions. Unlike most Spiritoal papers heretofore published, its circulation at the South is limited by the sentiment there which declares it among 'incendiary documents.'

Its tolerant spirit towards every question of human interest, should commend it to all. who love their fel-

low-men.'

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PHRENOLOGY.

BY urgent request, Prof. N. WHEELER, well known as a scientific and truthful Phrenologist, has opened rooms at 99 Court street, corner of Hanover, Boston, where he will make Phrenological Examinations, give written delineations of Character, and furnish Charts; heal the sick, impart instructions relative to health and inhits, and the management of children. March 4.

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For the Liberator. THE VIRGINIA MARTYRS. inggested by the Execution, at Charlestoven, Va., on March 16th, 1860, of Stevens and Hazlett, the last of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents who have been

The last bloody act in the drama is o'er, The martyrs have gone to their rest,

To be where the wicked shall trouble no more, Where the faithful forever are blest.

They for others have lived, and for others have died The poor and despised of our race;
The tyrants of earth they have boldly defied— In heaven they now have a place.

Virginia! ere long thou wilt see them again, Though their bodies repose with the dead, Where they shall be free from all sorrow and pain, And their presence shall fill thee with dread.+

Thou'lt remember the scene at the Arsenal, when Thou didst kill and imprison the just; The scene in the Court, where, surrounded by men John Brown at oppression did thrust.;

Thou'lt remember the scaffold -- the moderni Where died thy first victim alone: Thou wilt know 'twas not he who then suffered a loss And wish for his death to atone.

Thou wilt likewise remember those noble young men Who, like him, all thy threatenings defied, And how, like their Savior, they yielded life when, Like him, by their foes crucified.

Ere long there will be a much grander assize; [-There thou with a world must appear; Its decisions more just, and its counsels more Wise Than those which these martyrs met here. Virginia! Virginia! get ready, I pray,

Repent in the dust of thy sins; Get ready thy victims to meet on that day-Make haste-even now it begins! Boston, March 19, 1860.

*Romans, xiv. 10. +I. Cor. vi. 2. | John Brown's speech to the Virginia Court, when about to receive the sentence of death. §The six young men who have been executed since John Brown.

For the Liberator. THE FATAL PRIDAY. Again our hearts are destined to be torn, Humanity again is set at naught; All our appeals the tyrant treats with scorn, And we behold our land with misery fraught.

Men of the North, the tocsin that of yore Aroused your fathers to defend their rights, Sounds the same 'larum that was heard before To boldly meet our foemen in their might.

No longer rest upon your hopes supine, Forbearance further will destruction prove; Stand for your rights, the oppressor's bounds define And from our shores the curse of slavery move New Bedford, March 16, 1860.

*John Brown, executed Friday, Dec. 2, 1859; Cook, Coppick, Copeland and Green, Friday, Dec. 16. 1859; Stevens and Hazlett, Friday, March 16,

SLAVERY. BY THOMAS PRINGLE.

O, Slavery! thou art a bitter draught, And twice accursed is thy poisoned bowl, Which taints with leprosy the white man's soul, Not less than his by whom its dregs are quaffed. The slave sinks down, o'ercome by cruel craft,

Like beast of burden on the earth to roll : The master, though in Luxury's lap he loll, Feels the foul venom, like a rankling shaft, . Strike through his veins. As if a demon laughed, He, laughing, treads his victim in the dust, The victim of his avarice, rage, or lust; But the poor captive's moan the whirlwinds waft To Heaven—not unavenged. The oppressor quakes With secret dread, and shares the hell he makes.

From the Bangor Whig. THE CHRISTIAN BY THE POUND. BY DAVID BARKER.

[At a recent slave sale, in one of the Souther s, the auctioneer, in a drunken humor, guaran teed the Christianity of the negro upon the block, and offered to sell him by the pound.]

He can mow and hoe, and shovel and dig. And team, and lower, and hoist; His muscles are firm, and strong and big-And he belongs to the Church of Christ! The blood that followed the soldier's spear Has scoured the stains of sin : So what will you give for his body by weight, If we throw you the spirit in? No healthier man, no honester man,

No piouser man is found: Sav quick! Who bids? How much do I hear? How much will you give a-pound?

From the New York Evening Post. BIDDY O'FLAHERTY'S OPINION OF THE SOUTH.

Arrah, Paddy, my jewel, don't go to the South For an Irishman there dare not open his mouth; If a word about nagers He'd happen to say, They would lynch him at once without any delay If he wanted a coat, they'd not let him go far

Without giving him one made of feathers and tar: And they'd give him still more, without thinking Such as thirty-nine lashes to help him along.

You may talk of this country, the land of the free, But such freedom as that don't exactly suit me; And sooner than longer this way to remain, I'd rather go back to ould Ireland again. WHO ARE THE BLEST?

They who have kept their sympathies awake. And scattered good for more than custom's sake Steadfast and tender in the hour of need, Gentle in thought, benevolent in deed; Whose looks have power to make disseusi Whose smiles are pleasant, and whose words are peace; They who have lived as harmless as the dove. Teachers of truth, and ministers of love-Love for all moral power, all mental grace-Love for the humblest of the human race-Leve for the tranquil joy that virtue brings-Love for the Giver of all goodly things; True followers of that soul-exalting plan, Which Christ laid down to bless and govern man They who can calmly linger at the last, Survey the future and recall the past, And with that hope which triumphs over pain Feel well assured they have not lived in vain; Then wait in peace their hour of final rest; These only can be numbered with the blest

WATER. Most blessed water ! Neither tongue cen tell The blessedness thereof, nor heart can think, Save only them to whom it hath been given To taste of that divine gift of Heaven. I stopped and drank of that divinest well, Fresh from the Rock of Ages whence it ran : It had a heavenly quality to quell All pain. I rose a renovated man, And would not now, when that relief was known, For worlds the needful sufferings have forgone.

The Liberator.

The morning session was intended to be a private slavery action. But, owing to a misunderstanding, and others, abolitionists should at once come out many persons came at the appointed time, and, the the Republican party, and organize a new radical podoors being closed, went away. Finally, the hall was litical movement, at once. Should this be done a

opened, and a small audience collected. Mr. Fowler, the movement would spring out of the people, and being chosen Chairman, briefly stated the causes of the have not a single demagogue in it to corrupt it. Mr. misunderstanding, and of the meeting being so little Phillips said that the people would ultimately form advertised to the public. The objects of the council a party upon Mr. Spooner's basis of the Unconstitu-to be held during the day were, lat. To consider our tionality of Slavery, though for himself he could not present relations to Slavery; 2d. To consider what accept it. If we see this to be the inevitable coun

nian movement has been what the times demanded, organization was now. to prepare the sentiment. It is still doing a good Mr. Foster thought the time had come for this me work, and he would not obstruct it; but it has made protected by all the safeguards of government, and he was bound to extend the same protection to his This he thought the abolitionists had neglected to do, and this was their great mistake. Being unwilling to trust his own property and family to the doubtful issues of unorganized force, he demanded some more certain, reliable security for the person, proper-He thought John Br ty and family of the slave. had done a good work; he had intensified the public feeling in behalf of the slave, and taught us the necessity of making our efforts in his behalf more practical. But his work was done. It could not be imitated; any attempt at that would meet with very little public sympathy. Slavery could not be abolished by insurrections. The people would oppose themhe himself was not prepared for them.

Mr. Foster said, It was John Brown of Charlestown denunciations of Seward and Sumner. Their influence Jail that the people admired, not so much John Brown was the most pernicious of any in the country. of Harper's Ferry. He did his great work after his Every body knew where to find Caleb Cushing; but hattle-was victorious in his defeat, and conquered these men were deceiving the people. Charles Sum his enemies while their prisoner. Had he fallen in the battle, the direct and immediate effect of his into politics.' He was elected on these two princimovement would have been adverse to our cause, ples, and had proved himself wanting in both, as he

people wish it. When the free people say to the Constitution did not sanction slavery. If he did not slaves, 'Go free!' their chains will fall off, and there so believe, how could he swear to support it? If he did will be an end to slavery in this country.

its object the abolition of slavery by the arm of government. This legitimate and peaceable method of fugitive slaves —as much as to say, * This particular abolishing slavery would supercede the necessity for corner of the Constitution where I am lifting has no insurrection. The moment the abolitionists get pos-session of the government, slavery will be abolished

Mr. Spooner without blood. The moral power of such a grand yers for law as they went to the doctors for medicine. movement would abolish slavery even before the party could get possession of the government.

Dr. Knox spoke in reply to Mr. Foster.

Foster as to the possibility of successful insurrections. ed. He thought that, had John Brown succeeded in lead- Mr. Foster thought Mr. Seward the man much bet-Mr. Foster did not know the value of these ramparts; he made the same special concessions to slavery as he did not consider the extensive ranges of swamps, now.

ing this to be the case. There were two broad outlets to the slavery of that State-the one Northward towards freedom, the other Southward, towards a more cruel bondage, if possible. He narrated several very interesting cases of this Northward migration. This it was which caused the Southern migration. It was now the most common thing for the Missouri planter to find that a thousand dollars of precious stock had 'come up missing,' and to receive note to the effect that the balance would be called for at the next trip. This was appealing to the pockets of the slaveholder. Helper was also doing the same thing in another way. He thought this pocket argument the most effectual at the present time. He thought also there would be more John Browns, who would be more cautious and successful in their plans.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Fowler called the meeting

to order at 3 o'clock, and resigned the chair. Dr. Knox vas chosen to preside. Mr. Fowler was chosen Secretary, and proposed that the first business of the meeting be to consider the propriety of organizing a radical anti-slavery political party. The principal policy of the Republican party seemed to be success. Their first question-as they confess-is, how to poll the most votes. As there is no existing anti-slavery party, they feel sure of the votes of nearly all the most ultra voting abolitionists; hence their concessions to slavery to win votes from the Democratic party. All their late movements seemed directed to this one purpose. Seward's late speech was made for the times and the oceasion. His object was to get himself elected the next President by lowering his standard to the plane of the conservative slaveholders' vision, so that was vering Democrats would flock around it. That party had denied all sympathy for abolitionism. It had pledged itself in the strongest terms not only not to disturb slavery where it now exists, but to permit no one else to disturb it there. Than this pledge and the other, to resist all attempts to dissolve the Union, what more could the slaveholder ask? To be sure, the party is professedly opposed to the extension of slavery into territory where it does not now existbut no more so than was all the Northern wing of the Democratic party twelve years ago. Should they elect such a President as they will nominate, and on the proposed platform, what reason have we to hope at least three 'geese,' and one gosling. of New Mexico with a pro-slavery Constitution? How could a Democratic President force Mr. Pillsbury's meetings in this place. The statery where the people are determined to resist it? In all probability, the next election will not determine the fate of a single new State in this respect. It will neither give the Republicans a majority in the Senate, nor materially affect their power in the House. ate, nor materially affect their power in the House. Should they succeed, we have nothing to hope, but other small animals '; everything to fear, for our cause. Their pledge to maintain slavery where it is, is against us. It ought to drive 'We scarce could know they live, but that they bite every abolitionist from them. Their pledge to sus- All that need be known, to insure forgiveness to such tain the Union at all costs, and their time-serving policy, and willingness to compromise any principle, would induce them to make any concession ing South. The South see this, and are preparing for it. It will be one of their old tricks to

the favor of all the border Southern States, while it would tend to kill the abolition feeling North. The party that comes into power by concession and policy will not hesitate to use the same means to retain that tion would be sure to keep alive the agitation of this cession was intended to the best modes of anti-subject, and precipitate the crisis. For these reasons of events, and can accept it, why not take it now

Mr. Foster, of Worcester, being called upon, stated, and commence the organization of the movement? in brief, his view of slavery at the present time, and Mr. Stephenson, of Newton, believed in insurre its demands upon us. John Brown has created a new tions as the right of the slave and his friends, but he era in the movement. The hearts of the people are did not think they could succeed. He thought a with him. They want to do something. The aboli- radical anti-slavery political party was needed, and tion movement has done a good work. The Garriso- must come, but was not satisfied that the time for its

ment. Numbers was not of the most importance one mistake: while it acknowledges the slave to be a Principle and firm devotion to the cause would be man and a brother, it neglects to throw around him more important to us than numbers. Should we orthe shield of government. He wanted his hearthstone ganize now, we should get only the cream of the Republican party; and as this party professes to be the cream of politics, we should get only the cream of neighbor,-the slave,-as he demanded for himself. the cream. The milk is all bad. He believed we possessed, under the Constitution, ample means to sholish slavery in the States, and thought we should have a party determined to use those means.

Lysander Spooner, being called upon, said, he w satisfied slavery could be abolished only by force; and there were only two ways of using force; -one the John Brown method; the other, the political. He proposed the latter. The slave is Constitutionally a free man, as much so as Seward, or any one of us. It is the duty of the government to institute courts to liberate men on the habeas corpus. It is perfectly clear that every slave is entitled to a trial by jury in the original and only legal meaning of the terms--which is a trial by his peers, and on their consciences. This Being here interrupted for apparent inconsistency, would free them at once. Mr. S. was very severe in though ultimately it would have proved beneficial. was abundantly able to show. He had satisfactory The slaves were held in chains because the free evidence,—to himself,—that Mr. Sumner believed the believe the Constitution free from slavery, why did he Dr. Knox thought there were no free people in this country. If the Doctor thinks he is not free, (said could he remain so long silent with so important an Mr. Foster,) I will apply to him the old adage—
opinion? Mr. Sumner's first doctrine after his eleci First free thyself—then free others.' He (Mr. F.)
tion was, 'State rights,' which means the right to was free, and could labor for the freedom of others. hold slaves, if any State chooses. When asked how Mr. Foster proceeded to show the necessity of a he could swear to support a Constitution which reradical anti-slavery political movement, having for quired the surrender of fugitive slaves, he answered,

Mr. Spooner thought the people went to the lawthat if the lawyers could be convinced that the Constitution was anti-slavery, they would compel the judges to so declare it, and the people would so be-R. J. Hinton, late from Kansas, differed from Mr. lieve it. He thought a political party should be form-

ing into that long range of mountains which extend- ter than Mr. Seward the Senator-that the former was ed from Virginia to Texas, five hundred negroes, he entitled to a bill of indictment against the latter for would now have slaves flocking to his standard from slander. He could see nothing in the late speech of nearly all the slave States. John Brown thought Mr. Seward different from his Rochester speech. In the Almighty had thrown up this vast range of mounthe latter, he made some statements apparently antitain fastnesses for this special purpose, and construct- slavery, in order to take the wind out of Gerrit ed these natural forts to shield this oppressed race. Smith's sails, and accomplished his ends. But then

almost impenetrable to the white man, but convenient Mr. Foster thought there was another stand-point for the slave. He had no doubt insurrections would from which to view the Constitution more suited to come, and slavery would end by their means, and the public mind than that taken by Mr. Spooner in his masterly and elaborate work.

Joseph Gardner, of Kansas, said the abolition move- Judge Preston thought the Constitution anti-slament was going forward in Missouri with a rapid-very, and believed the time had come to act against the institution, and to form a new political party

Mr. Clark, from Canada, well 'recollected, that when the doctrine of freedom rested upon the true basis, viz., upon the manhood of every man, and not upon any parchment, the nomination of Van Buren and John P. Hale, for the sake of numbers, was the commencement of the abandonment of principle, and the downfall of anti-slavery politics. He was in the Buffalo Convention at that time, and strenuously opposed the course pursued, foreseeing and predicting the result. He thought the people were becoming tired of Republican concessions to slavery, and in every free State there were many ready for the new mov ment. They were already preparing for it in New York State. Such a political organization is needed, that anti-slavery men may know where to stand. He thought the time had come for it.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Fos ter, and adopted by a unanimous vote:-

Resolved, That, in our present struggle with the Slave Power, the exigencies of our cause demand the organization of a political party based upon principles of uncompromising hostility to slavery, and to every political arrangement which sustains it-a party whose avowed aim and purpose shall be the immediate and entire extinction of slavery throughout the whole country by means of the power vested in the Federal Government by the Constitution of the United

Though small in numbers, the meeting was lar in interest and spirit.

LETTER FROM A. J. GROVER. EARLVILLE, La Salle Co., Ill., March 16, 1860. FRIEND GARRISON:

In the Liberator of March 9th is a letter from Earl. ville, with the names of four authors attached, in which Parker Pillsbury and the writer of this are called falsifiers, and other hard names. The letter reminds me of the following :-

'There are ten thousand! Macbeth .- G Macbeth.—Geese, villa Answer.—Authors, sir.

Now, of these 'four authors,' it is evident there as

The letter in question refers to a letter of m answer, if he deems it worth his time; but some are so foolishly untrue that they are harmless. And a for myself, I do not feel the least anxiety to look after my own reputation, in the premises. There are, in

when they trouble us, is who or what they are. The schoolmaster who thought the sentence, ons to the covenant with death and an agreement with hell, must have had a vulgar origin,' is evidently th writer of the letter under consideration, and the threaten dissolution, and carry their points by terror. youngest 'goose of the four.' He evidently, on re It seems evident that a successful Republican party flection, felt that such a blunder, in public, wa would become conservative, and in four years win 'worse than a crime,' and to svoid the effects of the

in the guilt and shame of both.

a score of affidavits that he said just what is attribu- speech, let me ask you how comes it that it is so sat ted to him in my letter of Dec. 31st. But he uncon- isfactory to the Boston Courier! Seward is a goner sciously betrays his own conscious weakness by get- when that sheet comes to his rescue, ting three others to brace his denial of the truth.

And then, the action of most of the Republican But let me tell your readers who these four authors Senators on the Hyatt case; the inquisitorial, Star-

Buchanan. The present incumbent does this work called Democratic party? and how long will it take with alacrity_

tomer, pious, profane, Methodist, Presbyterian, Dem- pursuit of office; but, moderate as my anticipatio ocrat or Republican, and who was actively engaged in have been, I am disappointed. disturbing Mr. P.'s meeting. Another let his son self. He only lacked the courage of the boy, or he 'success a duty,' even if purchased at the expense of would have been his companion in the mischief. The every consideration for which they professed to have which every anti-slavery man knows has reached a office-a fight, toward the result of which, every man, lower depth of moral depravity, if possible, than the not an office-seeker, must feel as indifferent as the Democratic party itself.

With these statements, I am satisfied to leave the a death-grapple with a bear.

In making the statement that Mr. P. 'ridiculed of Virginia, consummating their third most 'hellish Christianity,' doubtless the quartette are sincere; for meal of good men's blood, since the first day of Deone believes Presbyterianism is Christianity, the oth- cember last. With what disgusting relish they hang er, Buchanan Democracy, and so on to the end of the their betters !- men, the latchet of whose shoes they

In regard to the charge that I have 'no political or cannibals still gnash their teeth, and howl for more social influence,' I have to reply, that if true, it may victims! or may not be complimentary. It is truly a compli- It is a thousand pities that the great Mr. Perhan ment if, as is doubtless the case, the writers mean (I think that's the name,) and the Boston Courier, that I do not associate with them, or that I am not failed in their attempts to induce that conclave of in loving fellowship with Democrats, Mobocrats, pirates, yelept the Legislature of Virginia, to visit Presbyterians, and such Methodists as the preacher Boston, and our own great General Court; for, aside who so valiantly defended them and slavery at Mr. from the Union-saving aspect of the affair, it would P.'s meeting. By the way, gentlemen, why did you have been worth something to have seen a body of not get the preacher to endorse your letter? In union there is strength! It looks a little like an intention of mercy in favor of the liberty-loving heroes of al slight! I hope you are not ungrateful! There Harper's Ferry, when, by so doing, they would have

But these men complain that Mr. P. should think which to have commenced a better life. he saw before him the idolatrous Jews and superstitious Pagans,' that he should be 'astonished at our stupidity.' Substitute for the word 'Jews' the word Presbyterians,' and for the word 'Pagans,' the word 'Illinoians,' and Mr. P. certainly labored under no optical illusion. That he should be 'astonished at your stupidity,' gentlemen, is no matter of wonder at observations and investigations: all, when one of your number had made such a blunder, and has not wit enough, after this long time, to en discover it !

ation of this mobocratic quartette the fact that they and fifty had the privilege, at our expense, of replying on the spot to every thing which was said by Mr. P., and now, through a free paper, maintained by the Abolitionists, have the privilege of being heard again, to their hearts' content, and yet could not let the occasion pass without getting up a mob to silence Mr. P. I hope, gentlemen, (if the word is not inapplicable,) when you come to reflect upon your conduct, and the cency, at least, to be ashamed of yourselves. A. J. GROVER.

THE BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY. WORCESTER, March 20, 1860.

Not long ago, at a place where the American Messenger and Tract Journal are kept for distribution, I self. was told by the man in charge, referring to the organ of the Boston Society, . This is anti-slavery, the In the March number of the American Messenger,

you will see acknowledged the receipt, into the treasury of the New York Society, of one thousand delawhich is about to be discontinued because there is no ury of the New York Society, of one thousand dolwhich is about to be discontinued because there is no sale for the shous. Samples may be seen at the store of Wm. Cox, in this city. They appear to be of the very best quality. It, at least, speaks louder than aration' is merely one of form, not of fact, and really amounts to about nothing. Nay, it even has the look of a shrewd financial operation; as if the Boston genen had said to their New York partners think there are funds in New England that we know how to draw out better than you; we will set up the how to draw out better than you; we will set up the claim of "Anti-Slavery," take the money to be raised High Bridge of the New Jersey Central Railroad, are thereby, and pass it over to you.'

I have heard of a chapter in some old ecclesisstical writing headed, ' How it may be proper to use falsehood as a medicine, and for the benefit of those who require to be deceived. This claim of anti-slavery separarecently published statement, that ' there was no abolition notion in this separation,' was altogether superfluous. The Dr. is an eminent Baptist divine. While he was making his speech, there were in his own sect more than one hundred million dollars worth of propwas received a short time since by a Swiss clergyman erty in the bodies and souls of men. (A 'converted' slave sells higher for it.) Volumes of sermons, by one of the most noted Baptist preachers, are publicly ister will depart for Liberia, where it is his intention burned at the South, a Baptist brother consenting, and to labor in establishing schools for the enligh casting in his mite to the bonfire. Several hundred of his race. Baptist ministers, some of them from Newton and are mine, and I quote from memory, but correctly in the main. And in our city may be found a Baptist Church member of many years 'good and regular lepprise states that at a sale of negroes last week, one of them, George, a likely fellow, said to be a good standing,' who goes to the Charleston Convention next month to take counsel with knaves, baptized and thirty-five hundred dollars! He was purchas unbaptized, as to the best means of protecting, perpetuating and extending the system of American slavery, and to select men for the highest office in the

intry-rev numered dollars. If the as purchased of
the Rev. J. P. Boyce was afterwards of
fered four thousand dollars for him! There are pretous few white men of our acquaintance who would
be with the reverse of the reverse of the price of the pri gift of the American people who will most effectually do this very work. Yet Dr. Wayland asks, (page 1 of his printed speech in Providence,) rather triumphantly, 'Where is the Christian denomination that believes in the right of man to forbid his brother to marry?'

other, the former at the age of 88 years, 3 months and 25 days, the latter, his wife, at the age of 91 years, that day being the anniversary of her birth.

the Boston Tract Society had an 'abolition notion' in it, and that Dr. Wayland would forthwith attempt to implant such a 'notion,' at the anniversary meeting now soon to be held.

A. P. B. now soon to be held.

SPEECH OF WM. H. SEWARD. LETTER TO A FRIEND IN BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD, March 18, 1860. FRIEND H ... Just one week ago, last Friday, I read, for the first time, the great speech of Gov. Seward. It gave me the chills for the next four days: the spirit that inspired it must have come direct from beyond Nova Zembla. It was almos equal to the seventh of March speech, of him whos molten image adds such glory to our Commonwealth, and such grace to the State-House grounds. I looked in it in vain for any mention of the 'irrepressible con flict.' Indeed, it was the play of the 'irrepressible to conflict,' with the 'irrepressible conflict' left out, in deference to the feelings of the people in the latitude where it was spoken, and to answer a definite political purpose. And then, his reference to John Brown and his associates is little short of abominable!

former, has committed the latter, and is thus involved The whole thing was a cool bid for hunker votes to help him into the presidential chair. If Were it worth the space necessary, I could send you think I am mistaken about the character of the

are. One is a postmaster, appointed to fill the place of the vilest Douglas Democrat, because the latter of Georgia! How much farther have the Republiwas not mean enough to do the dirty work of James can leaders got to fall, to find the level of the sothem to reach it, at the rate they have travelled for the last three months? Heaven knows, and you are Another is a little brainless boy, who has been taught equally fortunate, that it is a long time since I have to measure tape, and to put on a face for every cus- been guilty of expecting much of politicians in hot

The Springfield Republican unmistakably avows i help on the riot, while he covertly encouraged it him- dislike of 'the rhetoric of martyrdom,' and thinks schoolmaster belongs, body and soul, 'might, mind at first waged the war; so that the contest is at last and strength,' to the Old School Presbyterian Church, reduced palpably to a mere scramble for the apoils of woman did when she saw her husband contending in

question of veracity in the premises for your readers | Then, again, I have been obliged to contemplate once more, that half-civilized people, called the State are not worthy to unloose; and how the insatiate

should be gratitude among mobocrats, as well as honor done probably about the only redeeming act of their among thieves!

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION. Mr. Horace

1. That this government is not administered economical principles. This morning, Senator Mass handed me an order on the Secretary of the Sen Before closing, I wish to commend to the consider- for two hundred and ten dollars-in return for which he has twenty pages of foolscap nothing, at ten dollars six hundred dollars, Federal currency. Augustus Wattles took about three hundred and fifty dollars in mileage; Arny a like amount; and so it goes. The investigation will not cost less than one hundred thousand dollars when the bills are all footed, and cents.

'2, That the committee will not be ready to report

liberality of the Abolitionists, you will have the de-cener, at least, to be ashamed of yourselves.

Len thus far washes the Republican party clean of John Brown and Harper's Ferry. This is not the ken thus far washes the Republican party clean of John Brown and Harper's Ferry. This is not the entertainment to which the investigators invited themselves. They will manage to stave off the printing of the testimony, on one plea or another, till next winter. They will pretend that important witnesses are still wanting. They will not give the country a glimpse of their report this season. They will not contribute that electioneering document to the Republican side of the Country adverted by the Republican side, 'if the Court understand her

Non-Intercourse. No State has been more loud of the Boston Society, 'This is anti-slavery, the other isn't.' The same claim is often set up, and the general impression in the community is that a 'separation' between the New York and Boston Societies has taken place, the ground thereof being something relating to slavery.

In the March number of the American Messenger, Whig:—We learn there is a large manufactory of Whig:—We learn there is a large manufactory of Whig:—We learn there is a large manufactory of Whig:-We learn there is issippi, which does not receive patro

A SUBSTANTIAL COUPLY .- The Easton (Pa \ Fr. supposed to be the largest couple in this country The gentleman's weight is 700 pounds, and the lady's weight is 500. Mr. Annin's age is about 45, Mrs. Annin's about 40. It requires six yards of cas-simere for Mr. A.'s pants, and nine yards for a coat. He and his wife keep a public house at a place called tion, taken in connection with the one thousand dol. Peg's Pebble. It is said that the New York Museum lars, is pretty fair proof that the code doctrine of 'pious faraud' is not wholly discarded in these latter days.

And if such is the quality of the 'anti-slavery' claimed in behalf of the Boston Society, Dr. Wayland's about seventeen years ago.'

In the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, a society as lately been organized, having for its object the Illinois, and appropriated in purchasing a colore Methodist minister of St. Louis. The liberated min

A gentleman, who has some eighty slaves Brown, prove the divinity of slavery from the Bible, his employ, informs the New Orleans Picayasae that The Watchman and Reflector, a prominent Northern organ of the sect, says, 'Nor can we understand how we have a moral apart from the constitutional right to more than one-half have died of delirium tremens. interfere with slavery where it exists'! The italies If this is so, whisky is a worse foe to the planters than A VALUABLE SLAVE .- The Greenville (S. C.) E

REMRKABLE LONGEVITY.-Capt. John Rice, and hi wife Elizabeth, residing in Dover, Vt., both departe

In view of these things, I cannot help wishing that
York, died about the 1st inst. The day before he silled. The same mourners attended the funeral, the same minister preached from the same text, the same sexton prepared her last resting place, just as she had and without any knowledge of her dream

Mr. Seward's speech is printed in German, and being extensively circulated by the Republican Na SHOCKING. The dwelling-house of Humphre

Owens, a few miles north of Salem, Ohio, was de stroyed by fire on the morning of March 13. Fiv children perished in the flames.

To Gov. Stewart has refused to sign the bill late y passed by the Missouri Legislature for the exclu-ion of free negroes from the State. The Senate of Tennessee have killed the bill

compel free negroes to leave that State.

Gov. Morrill, of Maine, has appointed Apri as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer is

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has ap-pointed Friday, April 6, as a public fast in that State

Is there any virtue in MRS.; S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR

YOURSELF. To THE ED'S OF EVANGELIST: - My age is To the Eo's or Evangelist:—'My age is sixty, one year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's 'Restorter,' No. 1, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the has appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRE. TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly as advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald.'

Rev. M. THACHER,

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855.

President J. L. EATON, LL. D., Union University, MADAM-I would state, that some time last spring I found MY HAIR PALLING OFF. I concluded to chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Res

er, &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CLASED, and my locks, ble, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CHARD, and my locks, which before were quite orant, were changed to black. I do not consider that I have given it a fair rown come case, I have reason to believe that it capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., FER. VENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to RESTORE GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLDE. GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COL Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK

'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsa children's hair. After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recon-

mending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it is any position desired." Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Adea, 'Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its natural color,' &c.

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. America Rev. E. R. FARGHILL, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. Cily.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobelas. mum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such prepared

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era,' Boston

 Having used numerous specifics to little purpose,
 I discarded all, believing them to be of no value.
 I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalregarded yet personal friends prevailed on me to use t. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald effect and entire satisfaction. I am now min good nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has re-gained the softness of my earlier years.'

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Borton 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from act-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church,

I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Re-

storer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to direc-tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.' Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

'My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BECOME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY ADDEADANCE W. ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full val-

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire,

'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like answering the queries of any you may refer to me [The above clergyman is well known throughout Great Britain, and to many in the United States.

HAYTI. Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,

'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and fficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness.

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. ' Presbyterion Wil-"It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till so e it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Al-Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be

pleased to insert adversisement, &c. Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Education R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. 'Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and heaviful block."

original glossy and beautiful black." Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. 'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamus have produced all the effects described in her adver-

growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully re ose hair may either begin to fail Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y.

'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man. Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. 'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as

your directions require.' Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.

We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of." Rev. Mrs. E. S. ANDRUS, (many years Missionary

to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. In consequence of her long residence in aforenance island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'—'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other second tried ways other second tried tri tried many other remedies for my hair, but as any thing that so materially and permanently bene ted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

Le We think that if these fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always INSIST on having these.

These are the only preparations exported in any vill last a year; \$1 50 quantity to Europe. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest price One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mr.
S. A. Alleu's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355
Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mr.
S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—nose other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a crim incoffence.

SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOOD DETAILS.